

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Clayton Historic District

Clayton, Johnston County, JT1356, Listed 6/7/2010

Nomination by Nancy Van Dolsen

Photographs by Nancy Van Dolsen, November 2007



226 East Main Street, looking west



View of North Carolina Railroad, looking east



440 Kildee Street



Horne Memorial United Methodist Church
121 East Second Street

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Clayton Historic District**

other names/site number **N/A**

2. Location

street & number **Bounded by Mulberry Street, West Barnes Street, Mill Street, South Lombard Street and Blanche Street** not for publication **N/A** City or town **Clayton** vicinity **N/A** state **North Carolina**
code **NC** county **Johnston** code **101** zip code **27527**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property **X** meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ____ nationally ____ statewide **X** locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
271	100	buildings
2	0	sites
1	5	structures
0	0	objects
274	105	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **2**

Name of related multiple property listing **N/A**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary Structure
Domestic	Hotel
Commerce/trade	Specialty store
Commerce/trade	Restaurant
Education	School
Religion	Religious Facility
Government	City Hall
Government	Post Office
Industry	Manufacturing Facility
Funerary	Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling
Domestic	Secondary Structure
Domestic	Hotel
Commerce/trade	Specialty store
Commerce/trade	Restaurant
Education	School
Religion	Religious Facility
Government	City Hall
Government	Post Office
Funerary	Cemetery
Vacant/Not in Use	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: three-bay side-gable house
OTHER: gable-front house
Italianate, Queen Anne
Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival
OTHER: Ranch
OTHER: I-house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK, CONCRETE,
roof	ASPHALT, METAL,
walls	BRICK, WOOD: Weatherboard; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; METAL: Aluminum;
	CONCRETE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--|
| X | A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| | B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| X | C | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| | D | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. |

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| B | removed from its original location. |
| C | a birthplace or a grave. |
| D | a cemetery. |
| E | a reconstructed building, object, or structure. |
| F | a commemorative property. |
| G | less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years. |

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

COMMERCE

Period of Significance	ca. 1850-1959
Significant Dates	N/A
Significant Person	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Architect/Builder	Ellis, George. W., contractor; Young, John, carpenter; Frank Jones and Sons, carpenters; Price, J. Henry & Son (Maurice), contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ___ previously listed in the National Register
- ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **approx. 110 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1. 17S	729600	3949020	2. 17S	730240	3948960
3. 17S	731040	3947700	4. 17S	730700	3947500

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Nancy Van Dolsen** date **15 August 2009**
street & number **1601 Highland Drive**
city or town **Wilson** state **NC** zip code **27893** e-mail address **woodhamfarm@embarqmail.com**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Street & number city or town state zip code

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Clayton Historic District
Johnston County, N.C.

Narrative Description

Clayton, incorporated in 1869, lies fifteen miles southeast of Raleigh, North Carolina, in Johnston County. A settlement grew up around a stop on a stage coach route at the site of the town of Clayton. This settlement was located along the preferred alignment for the North Carolina Railroad. The Clayton Historic District comprises both the town's historic business district and some of its residential neighborhoods. Buildings within the district include two properties already on the National Register of Historic Places, the Clayton Banking Company Building (NR 1996) and the Clayton Graded School and Auditorium (NR 2001). The town's historic district includes examples of commercial, religious, educational, and residential buildings and is bisected by the railroad tracks. The historic district runs approximately ten blocks along the railroad tracks (from New Hope Lane to Compton Street) and is approximately nine blocks long (West Barnes Street to Blanche Street). The two major streets in the district are Front Street and Main Street; significant secondary streets include Stallings, O'Neil, Horne Blanche, Fayetteville, and Lombard. The streets are laid in a grid pattern that developed in relationship to the siting of the railroad tracks. The areas surrounding the historic district contain buildings that post-date the district's period of significance or vacant lots. Most buildings within the historic district are frame construction. Within the commercial areas, many of the buildings are brick or concrete block, while some of the buildings dating to the 1920s through 1950s within the residential areas are veneered in brick.

The commercial area, mostly found along Main Street, and a block or two leading away from Main Street, is densely developed and has many well-preserved, late nineteenth- and early-to-mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings with handsome storefronts and decorative cornices. Examples of stand-alone commercial buildings, as well as commercial buildings with shared walls, are found throughout the commercial area. Houses converted into businesses are found at the edges of the district. Commercial buildings are well-represented by the Clayton Banking Company Building (200 Block, East Main Street), the B.M. Robertson Mule Company stable (112 S. Lombard Street), the one- and two-story brick buildings lining both sides of East Main Street, and two masonry stores on East Front Street

The residential neighborhoods feature single-family homes with well-tended lawns, many with large, handsome shade trees. The districts streets are flanked by poured concrete sidewalks that undulate with the town's gently rolling topography. The district includes examples of residential buildings from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Among the residences located within the district are excellent examples of the Queen Anne style, including the Mayo House (302 South Fayetteville Street), the Young House (116 East Front Street), the David Barbour House (307 South Lombard Street), and the Hinton House (121 First Street), which is one of the finest smaller Queen Anne residences in the county. Domestic architecture from the late Victorian era is well-represented in the Barbour House (224 East Horne Street). The Barnes

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House (220 South Fayetteville Street), Cox House (131 East First Street), Robertson House (304 South Lombard Street) and Talton House (311 South Fayetteville Street) are all examples of one of the most popular styles within the district, the Colonial Revival style. The houses of the 200 block of East Second Street and 321 South Fayetteville Street are all excellent examples of the bungalow form. Well-preserved examples of smaller frame residences appear throughout the district, including some mill houses associated with the Clayton Cotton Mill. Within the residential areas of town, the district contains some very fine churches, including the brick Colonial Revival-style Horne Memorial United Methodist Church, the large Neoclassical-style First Baptist Church of Clayton, and the vernacular brick First Missionary Baptist Church.

Inventory List

Fieldwork and documentation of the resources was conducted between January 2007 and September 2008 by Nancy Van Dolsen. The following additional sources were used in preparing this inventory list: Survey files for Clayton, Johnston County, located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office; published county histories; interviews with longtime residents of the area; deeds and estate records found at the Johnston County Courthouse, Smithfield, North Carolina; Sanborn Map Company maps (1909, 1913, 1918, and 1925), and business directories (1867-1868, 1869, 1872, 1877-1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896).

The resources are listed alphabetically by street, and then numerically by address. Where there is no street number, resources are listed from west to east. Contributing resources are those built during the period of significance, which retain integrity from the period of significance, ca. 1850 through 1959. Non-contributing resources are those that post-date 1959, or that have substantial alterations as a result of large additions, removal of historic materials, or the obscuring of historic fabric.

Key

C = Contributing Resource

NC = Noncontributing Resource

Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
104 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1980	Commercial Building. One-story, flat roof, metal prefabricated building that has a brick parapet on the façade. The building has three bays.
110 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1965	Commercial Building. This is a one-story, two-bay, frame commercial building with an asymmetrical front gable roof. The façade has

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			been remodeled with a brick wainscot and manufactured pressed board siding above.
111 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1955	(former) Clayton Post Office. Modernist, one-story, six-bay brick building with a flat roof. The façade is comprised of two store fronts with large plate glass windows that are surmounted by a canvas awning. Decorative brickwork grouped into a two-tone checkerboard pattern of square, slightly raised panels decorates one bay of the façade.
112 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1980	Commercial Building. One-story, flat roof, metal prefabricated building that has a brick parapet on the façade. The building has two bays that are covered with a black canvas awning.
201 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1965	Clayton Rescue and Clayton Police Department. One-story, side-gable brick building with grouped geometric windows. A two-story, lighter brick bay with dark red brick accent rows is adjacent to the entry. An exterior brick chimney, also in lighter brick, faces the Second Street elevation.
	NC	ca. 1985	Clayton Rescue Office and Garage. L-shaped concrete-block garage building with three garage bays on the Barbour Street elevation and a five-bay office wing facing the parking lot.
	NC	ca. 1985	Fire Engine Garage. Two-bay, front gable, concrete-block building with two garage doors.
212 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1950	House. This small dwelling is a one-story, three-bay, double-pile, frame house with an asphalt shingle hip roof. The three-bay house has been covered in vinyl and features metal casement windows, with a metal transom above, that flank the central entry. The house has a concrete entry stoop.
221 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, side-gable brick building

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			is now an office with entrances on Barbour Street and on Second Street that feature flat roof porticos with metal supports. The four-bay house has horizontal two-over-two window sash, and a large fixed pane window with sidelights; all openings are topped with decorative brick flat arches laid in a soldier course. The house has an asphalt shingle roof.
			Vacant lot. (now parking lot)
304 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, frame, four-bay, side-gable house sits on the corner of Barbour and Second streets. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one window sash, a one-story, shed-roofed entry porch, and an asphalt shingle roof.
306 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. A one-story, frame, four-bay, side-gable house, this building has an entry stoop. The house is sheathed in vinyl and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows contain one-over-one sash. House has a low concrete-block retaining wall adjoining 316 Barbour Street.
315 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1895	House. This house and the one next door are the two oldest dwellings on the block. The one-story, three-bay, frame dwelling features a high hip roof and a rear, one-story gabled wing. A central gable on the façade has a multi-pane window. The house has a wraparound porch with a pediment over the entry. The porch features bracketed turned posts. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.
	NC	ca. 1990	Outbuilding. One-story, one-bay, front gable roof building sheathed in vinyl.
316 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1940	House. This Cape Cod-style house is a one-and-a-half story, double-pile, side-gable building veneered in brick. The house is three-bay with a

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			one-story side wing and a slightly projecting brick gable-end chimney. Two gable-roof dormers are located on the façade and a large shed roof dormer is on the rear elevation. The house has six-over-six sash windows and has a projecting gable-front entry bay. The one-story wing has a shallow gable roof and it is attached to a two-bay brick veneer garage.
321 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1885	W. J. Y. Thurston House. This five-bay, one-story, side-gable house features a decorative central gable and metal-sheathed roofs. The building has a one-story, hip roof porch across the façade. The porch roof is supported by plain posts linked by a simple balustrade. A pediment covers the three steps leading up to the porch. The main block has a rear shed room and a rear wing with a side shed room; the house is sheathed in vinyl. A quatrefoil louver and decorative shingles are located in the porch gable and a pointed-arched louver is located at the attic level of the gable walls of the main block. The house has a boxed return cornice and an interior brick chimney. A simple decorative metal fence separates the front and back yards.
	NC	ca. 1990	Garage. One-story, front gable frame building sheathed in vinyl.
	NC	ca. 1990	Storage Building. Small, one-story, one-bay, side-gable storage building.
328 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, side-gable building with central gable on the façade has been altered. The front porch has been replaced; the siding covered in vinyl; wood window sash replaced with vinyl, and a one-story carport addition with utility room added to the side elevation.
329 Barbour Street S	NC	ca. 1900/ 1940	House. This one-story house has a side-gable main block with a front gable wing. The house

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
	C	ca. 1940	has been sided with vinyl and brick veneered. The building has a one-story rear wing with a half-hip roof which has a one-story shed roof addition. The one-story front gable porch on the façade replaced an earlier porch. A low concrete-block wall separates the sidewalk from the front yard. Garage. One-story, side-gable, frame garage with one-over-one window sash. The building has a metal roof and a flat-roofed carport projects from the façade. Sheathed in vinyl.
336 Barbour Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. This Cape Cod-style house features traditional Colonial Revival-style elements, including gable-front dormers, six-over-six sash windows, and flanking one-story, flat-roofed side wings. The building features a classical door surround and two gable-end brick chimneys. The wing on the Blanche Street elevation was an open porch with Doric style columns which has been converted into a glazed sun porch. The brick, three-bay, double-pile, one-and-a-half story building has a large shed-roof dormer on the rear elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A concrete-block retaining wall separates the property from the sidewalk on the Blanche Street elevation.
214 Barnes Street	C	ca. 1905	House. One-story, gable-front, frame house with a one-story gable-roof wing. The house features a metal roof and has six-over-six sash windows (shortened?), cornice returned, and a quatrefoil louvered opening in the peak of the front gable. A one-story shed-roof porch runs across the façade, and the house retains its weatherboard siding.
	NC	ca. 1990	Shed. One-story, prefabricated, side-gable roof shed.
216 Barnes Street	NC	ca. 1975	House. One-story, four-bay brick Ranch house with a gable-front porch.
	NC	ca. 1975	Garage. One-story frame garage.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
219 Barnes Street	C	ca. 1945	House. One-story, two-bay, gable-front house with a recessed corner porch and a slightly projecting front-gable. The house is three bays deep, and has vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows. Vacant lot.
222 Barnes Street	C	ca. 1945	House. This Modernist house is a low, rambling building with a flat roof that sits back from the street. One section of the house is set at an oblique angle to the main block. The building is part brick and part frame; the frame section is sheathed in modern pressed board siding. The house has casement windows, two brick interior chimneys, and an attached flat-roofed carport. A low, pierced brick wall separates this house from its neighbor.
302 Barnes Street	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, side-gable brick house has a stone chimney decorating the façade. The three-bay house has a one-story shed-roof porch across the façade and two-over-two horizontal light windows. There is an original picture window on the façade.
103 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, brick hip-roof house. The four-bay house has a recessed porch on the east corner that has metal porch supports. The house has nine-light wood casement windows. The house also has a projecting front gable and secondary entrance on the façade.
105 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, hip roof, two-bay concrete-block house. The windows are square with three-horizontal sashes.
110 Blanche Street	NC	ca. 1975	House. Split level house with brick and board and

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			batten siding. The house is two-stories with a one-story wing. The side-gable building is four bays and features a basement garage; the original garage door has been removed and a new door and window inserted.
115 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, three-bay, frame, gable-front frame building still retains its weatherboard siding. The engaged porch now has metal posts on brick piers. The building has one-over-one sash windows. The house is double-pile and stands on a brick foundation. Sidelights flank the central entrance of the façade.
	C	ca. 1910	Garage. One-story, front-gable, frame garage sheathed with weatherboards.
118 Blanche Street	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house sheathed in vinyl with a one-story wing. Vinyl windows and asphalt shingle roof.
123 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1950	House. This one-story, four-bay, side-gable house is sheathed with vinyl and has a one-story side wing. The building retains its eight-over-eight and ten-over-ten original windows. A gable-front portico with arched ceiling with paired columns covers the front entry. The portico and house have asphalt shingle roofs.
130 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, side-gable brick Ranch house with eight-over-twelve sash windows. The five-bay house has wide eaves that extend over the façade and an exterior brick chimney. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.
211 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1950	House. This one-story, double-pile brick house has a low hip roof and six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. The house has a projecting hipped entry bay with paired windows and an exterior chimney on the façade. The house

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			also has a large fixed window with flanking four-over-four windows.
223 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1930	House. A one-story, side-gable, frame house with Colonial Revival style elements, this building is composed of a central, two-bay block with two two-bay side wings. The central block has a gable-front entry portico with arched ceiling supported by Doric-style columns. A semi-elliptical fanlight tops the front door. The house has four-over-one paired sash and is covered with asbestos shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof. The rear of the house is banked, and recessed access to the basement is on the Barbour Street elevation.
224 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1950	House. This three-bay, double-pile Colonial Revival-style brick house stands one-story and has a low hip roof. The door surround on the façade features a broken pediment. The house has vinyl replacement windows.
	C	ca. 1940	Chicken Coop. Small, one-story, frame, shed-roof chicken coop; moved to this location when the house was constructed and now used for storage.
303 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1920	House. Three-bay, double-pile, side-gable frame house with clipped gable ends and wide eaves. The house is sheathed with wood and asbestos shingles and has paired replacement one-over-one sash windows. Sidelights flank the centered front entry that is topped with a gabled hood with triangular brackets and later posts. A one-story shed-roof wing is on the side elevation. The house has two interior brick chimneys.
	C	ca. 1920	Garage. One-story, frame, front-gable building with double leaf doors. The banked building is sided with asbestos shingles.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
310 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1920	House. One-story, three-bay, gable front building with a gable-front porch. The porch has square Doric-style posts on brick piers and a solid brick balustrade. The house retains its weatherboard, paired windows with eight-over-one-sash, and exposed rafter ends. The house has two brick chimneys.
	C	ca. 1920	Garage. One-story, gable-front concrete-block (stuccoed) garage.
312 Blanche Street	NC	ca. 1960	House. One-story, side-gable, five-bay brick Ranch house with a sun porch on the gable-end elevation. The house has four-over-four sash windows flanking solid glass fixed windows on the façade. The door is slightly recessed with paneled reveals and is topped with a metal awning. The house has a brick interior chimney. A one-story rear garage addition was built ca. 1980. The house has a brick retaining wall along the side walk.
	NC	ca. 1970	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front vinyl-sided building with reused panel doors composing the front elevation.
315 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1920	House. This one-story, front-gable house with front gable wing has a patterned metal roof. The frame building retains its weatherboard and original multi-light over one-sash windows. A one-story shed-roof porch connects the wing with the main block and extends to create a carport. The house is banked and has a concrete-block retaining wall.
318 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, vinyl-sided, front-gable frame house has a projecting front gable. The porch wraps around the house and has frame Doric-style posts on brick piers. The porch and house roofs have extended rafter tails. The windows are one-over-one and four-over-one

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			sash. The roof is asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick interior chimney. A brick retaining wall runs along the front of the property.
321 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1910	House. This early twentieth-century house stands on a brick foundation and has a brick interior chimney. The house is a one-story, three-bay, single-pile side-gable dwelling with a one-story, hipped-roof porch (with replaced posts) across the façade. The house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one window sash.
	C	ca. 1910	Garage. One-story, frame, shed-roof garage sheathed in metal.
323 Blanche Street	C	ca. 1915	House. This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, frame, cross-gable building retains its four-over-one sash windows. The banked house is vinyl sided. A later side-gable wing has a basement garage entry. A one-story porch wraps around the house to form a carport. The porch roof is supported by posts on brick piers.
210 Central Street	C	ca. 1900	House. This dwelling was one of the houses in the mill village associated with the Clayton Cotton Mills. The one-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame house has a one-story gable-roof rear wing. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a central brick chimney. The one-story, hip roof porch shelters the openings on the façade and has plain posts with a simple balustrade. A diamond-shaped louver decorates the peak of the end gables.
10 Church Street N	C	ca. 1910	Talton Insurance Building/Clayton Post Office. This two-story, common-bond brick building was constructed around 1910 as the realty office for John T. Talton. The building then became the Clayton Post Office, at least from 1918 into the 1930s (Sanborn maps). The

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			building is now a residence and the storefront windows have been infilled with brick; the cast iron storefront surround constructed by the G. L. Mesker and Company Iron Works of Evansville, Indiana is intact and features pilasters with stylized fleur-de-lis capitals. The second floor façade is two-bay and the building has a decorative brick cornice. The building has six-over-six windows on the first floor and one-over-one on the second. Entrance is now on the south elevation.
110 Church Street N	NC	ca.1940/ 1990	Apartment Building. One-story, frame, side-gable roof building with a front-gable, one-story wing. The building is sheathed in replacement wood siding, and has been adaptively reused for apartments. Windows and doors have been replaced.
			Vacant lot.
315 Church Street N	C	ca. 1935	House. Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with a small denticulated front-gable entry porch supported by Doric columns. The house has three gabled wall dormers, a denticulated frieze, a side, shed-roof porch with Doric columns and denticulation, and elaborate window surrounds on the first floor. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding, has an asphalt roof, and an end brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six sash on the second floor and eight-over-eight sash on the first floor.
100 Church Street S	NC	ca. 1970/ 1995	Hocutt-Ellington Memorial Library. The public library is a large one-story brick Colonial Revival-style building with a side-gable roof. The building is composed of two sections: a five-bay main block with pedimented front portico and a large side-gable wing composed of seven bays

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			and a smaller pedimented portico. Both porticos feature Ionic columns. The building has a heavy modillion cornice.
109 Church Street S	C	ca. 1910	The Woman's Club of Clayton. This one-story, frame, three-bay, hip roof building retains its original weatherboard and twelve-over-one sash windows. The primary entrance features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The one-story shed-roof porch on the façade has Doric-style columns. The building is two-bays deep with a two-bay rear wing. The building has a secondary entrance on the Second Street elevation.
	NC	ca. 1980	Pavilion. One-story pavilion with a gable roof . The pavilion has square posts linked by a balustrade inspired by the Chinese Chippendale style. Steps on the Second Street elevation lead up to the pavilion's wood floor.
211 Church Street S	C	ca. 1910	House. Small, one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof house with front hip roof dormer. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows. A one-story shed-roof porch covers the façade and features turned posts and a simple balustrade. A one-story shed-roof addition was built onto the rear of the building.
217 Church Street S	NC	ca. 1975	House. One-story brick ranch house with a side-gable roof that extends to cover a carport and utility room on the north side. The five-bay house has six-over-six sash windows and a shed roof porch with metal supports over the entry.
220 Church Street S	C	1918	John I. Barnes, Sr. House. One-and-a-half story, three-bay brick bungalow with a full one-story porch tucked under the extended slope of the side-gable asphalt roof. A gabled roof dormer is centered on the façade. A gable highlights the central bay of the front porch. The porch roof

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			rests on paneled tapered posts that rest on brick piers. Under the extended rear slope of the roof is a one-bay room and a screened porch. A projecting bay is centered on both gable ends. The roofs of the main block and porch are bracketed. The windows on the façade have four-over-one sash; those on the other elevations are three-over-one sash. A side porch has been enclosed.
221 Church Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. This one-story side-gable frame house consists of three two-bay sections, each comprised of a single door with an adjacent six-over-six sash window. The house has a rear gable ell with an enclosed porch on the south elevation. A porch wraps around the façade and north elevation; the east end (where the ell joins the main block) is enclosed. The porch has turned posts and a simple balustrade. The porch and house both have sealed-seam metal roofs.
			Vacant lot.
101 Clay Street	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, side-gable, double-pile frame house veneered in brick. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, two-over-two sash windows (horizontal lights), and a small entry stoop.
103 Clay Street	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, hip-roof, double-pile frame house sheathed in vinyl. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, two-over-two sash windows (horizontal lights), and a small entry stoop.
313 Clay Street	NC	ca. 1960	House. One-story, side-gable concrete-block house (with curved corners) house with replacement vinyl windows. The building is four bay wide and has an added shed-roof carport with metal supports. The gable-roof entry portico also has metal supports.

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315 Clay Street	NC	ca. 1965	House. This one-story, frame house has a side-gable roof. The vinyl-clad house has two-over-two sash windows with horizontal lights. The shed-roof portico has metal supports.
320 Clay Street	NC	ca. 1960	House. One-story, side-gable, double-pile frame house sheathed in vinyl. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, two-over-two sash windows (horizontal lights), and a one-story side-gable entry on the end elevation.
104 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1895	M. E. Yelvington House. This house is an excellent example of the Italianate style and it appears in Talton's 1909 promotional brochure on Clayton. This two-story frame, L-shaped house with side-gable main block and front gable wing has tiered L-shaped porches. The porches have a slightly peaked roof on the second floor façade, turned balusters, and paneled bases for the Doric-style posts with decorative spandrels with drop finials and sawnwork brackets. The house retains its weatherboards, six-over-six window sash, quatrefoil gable vents and gable returns. The house has a brick interior chimney. The double-leaf front entry has sidelights and transom, as does the double-leaf door that leads to the second floor porch. There is a decorative bellcast hood over the first-floor front gable window that is supported by pierced brackets and covers an elaborate balustrade. A one-story glazed hip-roof porch is located on the Main Street elevation. The house has a one-story, gable-roof rear wing with enclosed shed-roof porch.
207 Fayetteville Street N	NC	ca. 1970	House. A one-story, four-bay, brick Ranch house with one-over-one vinyl windows and a connected carport on the south end.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
210 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, side-gable Ranch house with a carport on the south elevation. The house has eight-over-eight sash windows, brick veneer, an asphalt shingle roof, and a recessed entry. The house has two brick chimneys, one end and one interior. A porch on the south end was enclosed ca. 1980. A picket fence surrounds the rear yard.
212-214 Fayetteville St. N	NC	ca. 1995	Duplex. Brick veneer and frame duplex with vinyl siding. The house has a hip roof and vinyl windows made to look like with nine-over-nine sash. The building has two entries, one with a gable front portico; the other with a recessed gable entry. There is also a garage with a basement entry.
215 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1930	House. A one-story pyramidal roof house with a one-story porch with tapered and paneled posts on brick piers on the façade that extends around the south elevation. The porch on the south elevation was reconfigured—with the porch floor removed and the posts extending down to the ground—ca. 1955. The house has gabled wall dormers, aluminum siding, a brick interior chimney, and one-over-one windows.
301 Fayetteville Street. N	C	ca. 1915	House. One-story frame house (covered in vinyl) that stands on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill. The house has a metal-covered hip roof with a central hipped-roof dormer. A one-story porch with columns on brick piers (paired at the corners) runs the length of the façade, and is recessed under the roof. The house has four-over-one sash windows and is identical to 305 Fayetteville Street N.
302 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1925	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay house with a one-story, rear, one-room wing. The shed-roof porch on the façade has replacement metal supports. The house has one-over-one windows

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	C	ca. 1940	and is sheathed with asbestos shingles. Shed. One-story, frame, front-gable shed sheathed in weatherboard.
305 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1930	House. This house was constructed to be identical to 301 Fayetteville St. North. The house retains its wood siding. The one-story frame house stands on a brick pier foundation that has concrete-block infill. The house has a hip roof with a central hipped-roof dormer. A one-story porch with columns on brick piers (paired at the corners) runs the length of the façade, and is recessed under the roof. Windows are four-over-one sash.
307 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1925	House. One-story frame, weatherboarded house with a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof that includes an engaged porch across the façade. Two of the four porch supports are original battered posts, and two have been replaced by thinner straight posts. The porch posts rest on brick piers. The windows on the façade are paired with four-vertical lights over one light sash. The windows on the side elevations have the same sash but are not paired. The house has an interior brick chimney.
317 Fayetteville Street N	C	ca. 1930/ ca. 1955	House. Banked, one-story, hip-roof, brick veneer house with vinyl six-over-six windows. The house was built with weatherboard siding and later sheathed in brick (ca. 1955?). The house has a glass block window on the south elevation. The one-story, hip-roof porch with balustrade has six brick steps up to a brick floor. The house has a one-story wing on the rear elevation. The main entry has a transom over the door.

Vacant lot.

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411 Fayetteville Street N	C	1920, 1957, 2007	First Baptist Church of Clayton. The church was first organized in 1811 under the name of Johnston Liberty Meeting House, and located one mile west of town. In 1882, the Church moved all of its services into Clayton. The first building at the present location was constructed in 1888. In 1920, the present handsome Neoclassical brick building was built on the Akron plan with a central rotunda covered by a low dome and features two identical porticos, one that faces Whitaker Street; the other faces Fayetteville Street. An angled wall with a paired window links the two porticos. The porticos are supported by Ionic columns and a heavy molded cornice adorns the building. Two, two-story, brick wings extend from the porticos. An Educational Annex was added in 1957. A fellowship hall, new Sunday School wing, and offices were added in 2007.
212 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1940	House. One-story, four-bay, front-gable house with side-gable wing. One-story flat-roof addition fills the space between the main block and wing. A bracket-supported gable-front hood with arched ceiling shelters the front entry. A balustrade decorates the roof line of the side infill addition and one-story, flat-roof side porch. The one-story side porch has Doric-style columns. The exterior of the building is stuccoed. Windows are paired and contain four-over-four sash. The house has a one-story frame gable-roof ell. A low, drylaid stone wall outlines the walks and sidewalks. Garage. One-story front-gable, weatherboarded, frame garage with a fixed lunette window.
220 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1950	Rudolph Barnes House. This fine example of the Colonial Revival style was built in 1921 by local carpenter John Young. According to oral tradition, the plans for the house were drawn by Young, and Mrs. Rudolph Barnes. The two story, hip-roof, double-pile, frame house has vinyl
	C	1921	

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			siding and a brick interior chimney. The dwelling features a one-story elliptical entrance portico that is surmounted by a simple railing; the columns have been replaced. The entry features an unusual leaded-glass transom that has an elliptical arch over the door. The front entrance is also flanked by sidelights; the first-floor windows are tripartite and the original leaded glass transoms are intact but the lower window sash have been replaced. The main block is flanked by a porch (now glazed) with roof balustrade and a one-story, one-bay wing that has a remodeled steeply pitched gambrel roof. The rear elevation features a one-story wing that has a pantry and a screened-in service porch.
	C	1921	Garage. One-story, gable-roof building covered with vinyl siding.
302 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1915	John W. Mayo House. The John W. Mayo house was built ca. 1915 for the Mayo family by the carpentry firm of Frank Jones and Sons. The large Queen Anne-style house is a two-story, frame, three-bay dwelling with the irregular plan and massing characteristic of its style. The main block features a hip roof; a projecting gable pediment tops a tripartite bay on the façade. A side-gable, two-bay wing projects from the side elevation of the main block, and is linked to the main block by a one-story porch with two remaining original Tuscan-style columns; the other columns have been replaced with plain wood posts. A rear-gable ell projects from the rear of the main block and the side wing. The house also features bracketed corners at the roof gables, roof cresting, and corbelled brick chimney caps. The house retains its weatherboard and slate roof.
310 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1922	E. W. McCullers House. A Colonial Revival-style dwelling, the two-story, three-bay, double-

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			pile McCullers House was featured in a 1936 promotional brochure about Clayton. The side-gable frame house features a one-story porch across the façade that is supported by massive Tuscan style columns. The porch has a balustrade with turned balusters and extends to form a porte cochere on the side elevation. A one-story wing is located on the rear elevation. Windows in the house are paired and contain ten-over-one sash on the first story and eight-over-one sash on the second story. The house retains its weatherboard siding and has an asphalt shingle roof pierced by a brick interior chimney. McCullers was an attorney in town, and received the lot from his parents in 1921.
311 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1925	John T. Talton House. John Talton, realtor, insurance agent, banker and booster for Clayton, had this Colonial Revival-style house built about 1925. The frame, two-story, three-bay, double-pile house has a low hip roof. The house has been covered with vinyl siding. Windows are twelve-over-one sash. A porch wraps around the façade and side elevation and extends to form a porte cochere. Porch and porte cochere columns are Tuscan style and are linked by a simple balustrade. The front entry is flanked by sidelights. A one-story bay window is located on the side elevation.
318 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1950	House. This Cape Cod-style brick house stands one-and-a-half stories with a steeply pitched side-gable roof. The building is three bays wide with eight-over-eight sash windows. Two vinyl-sided gable-front dormers are located on the facade. The central block is flanked by a one-bay side-gable roof wing and a one-story, flat-roof glazed porch surmounted by a decorative metal balustrade. A one-story shed-roof wing is located

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	C	ca. 1950	on the banked rear elevation. Garage. One-story, front gable, frame, vinyl-sided garage.
321 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, side-gable frame house with two small front gable wings. The recessed entry has a pedimented door surround in a projecting-gable entry bay. The house has paired six-over-six windows on the façade and single six-over-six windows on the side elevations. An iron railing surrounds the front brick patio; presently a wood handicap ramp leads to the front door.
324 Fayetteville Street S	NC	ca. 1960	House. This brick Ranch house stands one-story and has a side-gable roof and a brick interior chimney. The four-bay house has windows with eight-over-eight sash over a paneled apron. The recessed porch has vertical board siding. The house has the original multi-light picture window on the façade.
325 Fayetteville Street S	NC	ca. 1930	House. This one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style three-bay, double-pile, side-gable brick house has two gabled wall dormers on the façade and replacement windows. The house has an exterior brick chimney on the gable end elevation. The original door surround and portico have been removed.
330 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story, three-bay, double-pile, hip roof, frame, vinyl-sided dwelling has a one-story hip-roof porch over the entry. The house has a one-story, shed-roof frame wing. The house retains its nine-over-one sash windows.
331 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1925	House. A bungalow, this one-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house has a shed roof porch across the façade. The weatherboarded house and porch have decorative exposed rafter

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			ends and triangular brackets on the eave elevations. The porch has stocky tapered posts on brick piers. A side-gable porte cochere extends from the side elevation. A large gable-front dormer with a group of three windows with four-over-one sash is located on the façade. Four-over-one sash windows are found elsewhere. A one-story, shed-roof bay decorates the eave elevation and a one-story shed-roof wing runs the across the rear elevation. The house has a brick interior chimney.
336 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1910/ ca. 1935	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable house has a decorative front gable with pointed arched louvers. The house has one-over-one sash windows and a one-story, gable-roof rear ell with side porch that features a cobble-stone foundation. The house has three brick interior chimneys. A ca. 1935 wraparound porch with tapered paneled posts on cobblestone piers has been partially enclosed. The main entry features sidelights. A one-story, half-hip roof one-bay addition was constructed on the Blanche Street (south) elevation.
337 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame house with aluminum siding. The house has an exterior brick chimney and six-over-six sash windows. There is a fanlight over the front door; the front door surround features an exaggerated keystone. Two porticos are located on the dwelling and both feature paired elegant, delicate Doric-style posts. The gable-front portico on the façade has an arched ceiling that echoes the curve of the fanlight.
402 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1945	House. This one-story, four-bay, side-gable house features six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. The building has a small gable-

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			roof entry porch with metal supports. A one-story, gable-roof, one-bay window is located on the south gable end and an exterior brick chimney runs up the north gable end. The house is covered with aluminum siding.
406 Fayetteville Street S	C	ca. 1945	House. This Cape Cod-style house follows the traditional one-story, three-bay, side-gable roof form with a one-story gable roof ell. The building also has a one-story, gable-roof wing on the north elevation. The house retains its six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows and has brick interior chimneys. The house also has a central gable-front entry porch with Doric-style posts.
101 First Street	C	ca. 1900	Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial building with a three-bay store front and a corbelled brick cornice. There are two bays with one-over-one sash on the second-floor façade. The building is three bays deep and an exterior metal staircase to the second floor is located on the Fayetteville Street elevation. The storefront has been remodeled with plate glass display windows and a transom over a modern brick apron.
107 First Street	C	ca. 1909/ 1930	Clayton Banking Company (NR 1996). Built around 1909, this two-story brick building housed the Clayton Banking Company. The Clayton Banking Company served the needs of the merchants, ginner, and farmers in Clayton and its vicinity. The simple three-bay-by-five-bay building is constructed of seven-to-one common bond brick and has a simple cornice of five courses of corbelled bricks above a row of stylized triglyphs. Corbeled and dentiled hoods highlight the one-over-one window sash. At the clipped corner entrance to the building is a cast iron turned column which has a fluted baseband

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			and an eccentric composite order capital; the markings are practically illegible and appear to read "Sewey L. ____ EO_" of Goldsboro. The corner entry features double-leaf doors topped by a transom. The building was later used as a Lodge of the Clayton Knights of Pythias, Lodge Number 137. The building has also been used as a workshop on the first floor. A two-story, one-bay addition was constructed ca. 1930 onto the rear of the building to match the original structure.
113 First Street	C	ca. 1900	Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial building with a three-bay façade. The building has segmental arches above windows which have been replaced with one solid pane of glass. The building had a double-leaf front door which has been replaced with a glass door. A concrete handicap access ramp is located on the front of the building.
			Vacant lot.
115 First Street	C	ca. 1915	John S. Barnes House. The Barnes House is a well-preserved example of the transitional Queen Anne/Classical style and retains its classical-style hip-roof porch, door surround, tripartite bays, and a lunette window in the front and side pedimented gables. The frame house has a high hip roof and a pedimented gable-roof dormer on the facade. Large console brackets are found at the corners and under the decorative gables. The windows contain one-over-one vinyl sash. The porch features clustered Tuscan-style columns on brick piers linked by a balustrade with turned balusters. A small hip-roof wing is located on the rear elevation adjacent to a rear porch. The interior features a center passage plan with a Colonial Revival-style staircase in the passage and

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			Neoclassical-style mantels in the flanking rooms. The building has been covered with vinyl siding. A ca. 1965 door on the second-floor side elevation once opened onto a stair that led to a second-floor apartment.
121 First Street	C	ca. 1900	Ernest Linwood Hinton House. The Hinton House is one of the finest smaller Queen Anne-style residences in Johnston County. Characteristics of the Queen Anne style include several wood-shingled gables with elaborate scrolled spandrels, a projecting pavilion with a partial hexagonal roof, and a wraparound porch carried by turned posts (with decorative spandrels) linked by a balustrade with turned balusters. The balustrade was replaced ca. 2000, and a handicapped access ramp added. The one-story, three-bay, double-pile frame house has a hip roof with an extremely steep pitch and a brick interior chimney. The house features elaborate brackets under the front gable. The house has a two-room, gable-roof, rear ell. The house retains its weatherboard siding although the windows are now replaced with vinyl one-over-one sash.
131 First Street	C	ca. 1850/ 1900	Cox-Honeycutt House. This one-story, double-pile, three-bay house, with a low hip roof, features a highly ornamented porch with chamfered posts, elaborate side brackets with pendant drops, a balustrade with intricate turned balusters, and ornamented impost blocks. The porch dates to ca. 1900. The house has a brick interior chimney and six-over-six sash windows. The vinyl siding, Georgian Revival-style front door surround, and remodeled windows on the façade date to 1982.
200-400 blocks south side of Front Street			Vacant lots. Mostly used for informal parking lots.

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106 Front Street E	C	ca. 1890	Overby House. The Overby House is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, double-pile frame house with an interesting roof form. The double-hip roof has gambrel-roofed wall dormers on all four elevations. The house has a brick interior chimney. The house has a simple shed roof porch with turned columns and decorative spandrel brackets centered on the façade; a decorative gable is located on the center of the porch roof. A one-story gable roof wing and a shed roof similar to that on the façade are located on the rear elevation. Window sash in the house are six-over-six sash or one-over-one sash.
	NC	ca. 1995	Garage. One-story shed-roof garage with metal roof and pressed board siding. Open entry at side.
116 Front Street E	C	ca. 1901	Dr. J. J. Young House. The Dr. Young House, ca. 1901, is a large Queen Anne-style dwelling constructed facing the rail road. The two-story house with a high hip roof and several projecting gables, features a wraparound porch that has been partially enclosed at its ends. The porch has turned posts and a decorative gable highlighting the central entry bay. The three-bay frame dwelling has one-over-one sash windows and a brick interior chimney. It is featured in Talton's 1909 promotional brochure of Clayton. The rear ell of the house was enlarged and the building is now covered in aluminum siding. Dr. Young practiced medicine in Clayton from 1898 until his death in 1932.
130 Front Street E	C	1910	Dr. J. J. Young Rental House. This two-story, frame, single-pile house was built as a rental property by Dr. Young. The house has a one-story rear gable ell. The three-bay house features a central gable. A one-story hip roof porch with slender turned posts flanked by brackets runs the

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			width of the house. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. The house retains its metal roof and four-over-four window sash.
			Vacant lot.
202 Front Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house covered with weatherboard. The house has a central decorative gable. The house has a half-hip roof porch with turned posts and a new balustrade across the façade. On the rear of the building is a rear gable-roof wing with a side porch that has been enclosed. The main block of the house has four-over-four sash, while the rear ell retains nine-over-nine sash windows.
210 Front Street E	NC	ca. 1995	House. One-story, side-gable, four-bay, double-pile, vinyl-sided house with vinyl windows. The house has a single-bay pedimented entry porch with square posts.
			Vacant lot.
230 Front Street E	NC	ca. 1995	Hood Funeral Home. This new frame building stands one-story and has two double-leaf entries, one of the gable-front façade and the other on the east elevation. The entries are topped with metal awnings. The building is sheathed in vinyl and has vinyl windows.
			Vacant lot.
			Vacant lot.
236 Front Street E	C	ca. 1940	House. One-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame house with pressed board siding. The house has a shed-roof porch on the façade supported by decorative metal posts. A one-story gable-roof wing is on the rear elevation; a shed-roof addition

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			is on the side elevation. The windows are one-over-one sash.
240 Front Street E	C	ca. 1910/ ca. 1945	House. L-shaped, one-story, four-bay frame house with a front gable wing. The house retains its metal roof, weatherboard siding, and stands on brick piers (now infilled with concrete blocks). The building has a single-bay, gable-front entry porch with square post supports, and has a brick interior chimney. A mix of windows is found in the building: four-over-four, six-over-six, and one-over-one; some windows have segmental arches above.
246 Front Street E	C	ca. 1915	House. This two-story, single-pile, three-bay, side-gable frame house is sheathed with asbestos shingles. The house has two gable-roof wall dormers on the façade, and a one-story hip-roof porch with plain posts and a simple balustrade. A one-story shed-roof wing is located on the rear elevation. The house has a brick interior chimney and six-over-six sash windows.
252 Front Street E	C	ca. 1920	House. This one-story, two-bay, gable-front frame house has a one-story shed-roof porch on the façade with plain posts. The building is covered with pressed board siding and has vinyl replacement windows. A one-story gable-roof wing is located on the rear elevation.
260 Front Street E	NC	ca. 2000	House. This two-story, side-gable, three-bay, double-pile frame house has vinyl siding and windows and replaced an earlier dwelling on the lot. Vacant lot.
264 Front Street E	C	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling has a metal roof. The house is sheathed

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			with vinyl siding and has a one-story shed roof porch on the façade with plain posts. The porch covers three bays. The house has four-over-four sash windows. A one-story, two-bay gable-roof wing is located on the rear elevation.
304 Front Street E	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house is covered with asbestos shingles. The windows contain four-over-four and six-over-six sash. The porch has metal supports and a bay on the east end has been enclosed. The house has an interior brick chimney and wide eaves. The building sits high on its foundation in front, and is at ground level on the rear elevation due to the hilly topography. The roof is built up approximately one-foot to prevent water damage at the juncture of the house and porch.
308 Front Street E	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame house has aluminum siding (covering concrete block?). The six-over-six sash windows are in openings with brick sills. The hip-roof porch has metal supports and a metal awning. A concrete-block retaining wall is located between the house and the sidewalk.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story, side-gable building sheathed in aluminum siding.
	C	ca. 1940	Outbuilding. One-story, asymmetrical low gable-front frame building with a wood door on the gable end facing the street.
316 Front Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. This bungalow is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable, frame dwelling with a one-story shed-roof porch across the façade supported by battered posts on brick piers. The dwelling has one-over-one windows and is covered in vinyl siding. There is a metal awning on the porch. A one-story shed-roof wing is located on the rear elevation.
	C	ca. 1930	Outbuilding. One-story, shed-roof building with

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	C	ca. 1930	wood siding. One-bay. Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front concrete-block building. One-bay. A shed-roof wing on the east elevation is open on the south elevation.
320 Front Street E	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, gable-front, three-bay frame building with an engaged porch on the façade. The house is three-bays deep, stands on a brick foundation, and has vinyl siding and windows.
Corner of Cooper and Front streets			Vacant Lot. (Used as playground)
428 Front Street E	C	ca. 1940	House. One-story, side-gable, four-bay dwelling with six-over-six window sash. The house is banked, and has aluminum siding and metal awnings. There is a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with metal supports. A one-story, one-bay gable wing is located on the rear elevation.
432 Front Street E	C	ca. 1945	Store (now a Church, "The Way of Christ"). This one-story, concrete-block store building has a stepped parapet façade and a one-story shed-roof porch enclosed with concrete block that serves as the entry. The building is three bay.
436 Front Street E	C	ca. 1920	House. This frame, one-story, three-bay, gable-front house retains its original weatherboard siding and four-over-four window sash. Windows on the façade are paired. The house has a one-story, hip roof porch with metal supports across the façade. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof addition is located on the rear of the building.
	C	ca. 1940	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front concrete-block building with a metal roof. Vacant lot.
444 Front Street E	C	ca. 1920	House. This frame, one-story, front-gable, three-

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	C	ca. 1920	bay house has a front-gable entry portico with metal posts. The house has two-over-two horizontal sash windows and is sheathed with pressed board siding. A one-story, gable-roof wing is located on the rear elevation. A side, shed-roof porch was partially enclosed. House has a brick interior chimney. Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front, one-bay frame building sheathed with weatherboards and a metal roof.
546 Front Street E	C	ca. 1920	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front house with paired one-over-one sash windows. The house has a gable-front porch with vinyl columns. The original building is three-bays deep and a one-story shed-roof addition has been built onto the rear of the house. The house is covered in vinyl siding.
554 Front Street E	NC	ca. 1964	Front Street Church of God. This church congregation was organized in 1930. A church built on this lot in 1949, and substantially rebuilt in 1964 under the direction of Reverend R. F. Johnson. The one-story, gable-front brick sanctuary is four bays deep. A one-story gable-front entry addition features stained glass flanking the central double-leaf doors. The building has a vinyl steeple.
550 Front Street E	C	ca. 1950	House. The small, one-story, gable-front, three-bay house is sheathed in pressed board siding. The building is two-bays deep and has an exterior concrete-block chimney on the east elevation. The gable-front porch on the façade has metal supports.
560 Front Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, gable-front, three-bay frame house may have been constructed as a dwelling for one of the workers at the Clayton

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			Cotton Mill. The building retains its exposed rafter ends, German siding, and six-over-six window sash. A one-story, gable-roof porch spans the façade and has metal posts resting on brick piers. A low concrete-block retaining wall is located on the street side elevation.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-roof, concrete-block storage building.
564 Front Street E	C	ca. 1900	Duplex. This dwelling was one of the houses in the mill village associated with the Clayton Cotton Mills. The one-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame house has a one-story gable-roof rear ell with a rear deck. The house is covered with weatherboard and has an interior brick chimney. The one-story, hip-roof porch shelters the openings on the façade and has plain posts with a simple balustrade. A diamond-shaped louver decorates the peak of the end gables.
570 Front Street E	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, side-gable, four-bay, frame building with eight-over-eight sash windows. The house has a one-story, gable-front portico with plain posts and a simple balustrade. The building is covered with vinyl and has vinyl windows.
578 Front Street E	C	ca. 1900	Duplex. This dwelling was one of the houses in the mill village associated with the Clayton Cotton Mills. The one-story, four-bay, side gable, frame house has a one-story gable roof rear ell with a rear shed roof addition. The house is covered with weatherboard and has a central brick chimney. The one-story, hip roof porch shelters the openings on the façade and has plain posts with a simple balustrade. A diamond-shaped louver decorates the peak of the end gables.
600 Front Street E	NC	ca. 2000	Clayton Post Office. Large, one-story brick

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			office building with a flat roof and a corner entry. The corner entry has a gable-front portico with brick piers. The building has a band of windows on the Central Street elevation and groups of two and three windows on the Front Street elevation. A band of rusticated concrete block runs above the windows and at the cornice level. Parking lots are located in front and on the side of the building.
106 Front Street W	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, side-gable, brick veneer, Ranch house with two gabled wall dormers at one end. The house has a recessed porch on the three eastern bays and a one-story gable roof rear ell.
	NC	ca. 1970	Carport. One-story free-standing metal carport.
	NC	ca. 1970	Garage. One-story, gable-front garage.
110 Front Street W	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. One-story gable-front commercial building, brick veneer, with a tall plain parapet on the front elevation. The façade was altered on the first floor, ca. 1970, with plate glass windows flanking the double glass door and display windows. A wooden canopy and awning covers the sidewalk in front of the building. The building is covered in asbestos shingles. A large, one-story brick addition extends along the O'Neil Street (rear) elevation.
406 Front Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story gable front, concrete-block house, three bays deep and three bays wide. The house has six-over-six light windows, and a one-story shed-roof porch with exposed rafter ends. The brick window sills add a decorative element to the building. Identical to 410 West Front Street.
410 Front Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story gable front, concrete-block house, three bays deep and three bays wide. The house has six-over-six light windows, and a one-

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			story shed-roof porch with exposed rafter ends. The brick window sills add a decorative element to the building. Identical to 406 West Front Street.
117 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house retains its weatherboard siding, four-over-four windows, and metal roof. A one-story shed-roof porch shelters the front entry and has replacement posts and balustrade. The house has a one-story, two-bay, rear-gable ell. The house stood on brick piers and concrete-block infill was added later. The house has a brick end chimney with the stack removed. A one-story, one-bay shed-roof addition was built onto the rear ell.
121 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1940	House. A one-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house, this building retains its German siding and six-over-six window sash. The dwelling has a rear, shed-roof wing. The one-story, shed-roof porch on the façade has exposed rafter ends and square porch posts.
123 Horne Street E	NC	ca. 1885/ 2005	Vinson House. This eclectic, two-story, frame house (now vinyl sided) features a tiered hip-roof porch across the façade, and a projecting front gable that also has a tiered porch. The tiered porches have turned posts (doubled at the entry); a balustrade with turned balusters is located on the second floor porch. A tiered porch on the rear elevation has been enclosed. A one-story, gabled ell is located on the rear of the enclosed porch. A one-story screened-in porch and a deck have been added to the rear of the building. All decorative trim has been removed or covered with vinyl. All windows have been replaced with vinyl and a large vinyl picture window added to the façade. The house has a replacement front door topped with a transom. The house retains its original

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			slate roof.
	C	ca. 1910	Shed. One-story, side-gable, frame shed, with a central entry, and side shed-roof wing. The building has exposed rafter ends. Metal roof.
	NC	ca. 1960	Carport. One-story carport with plain wood posts and a flat metal roof.
129 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with a projecting front-gable wing with gable returns. The house has vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows and doors. The shed-roof porch, with square posts on brick piers, fronts both the gable wing and main block. The house has a brick end chimney with missing stack. The house has a one-story shed-roof addition across the rear elevation as well as a rear gable ell with one-story gable addition. An open deck is on the rear of the addition.
	C	ca. 1910.	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front, weatherboard shed with side, shed-roof wing. The building has a metal roof.
135 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1909	(former) Methodist Parsonage. Built as the parsonage for the Clayton Methodist Church in 1909, this large, Queen Anne-style house has a commanding presence at the intersection of Horne and Page streets. The two story house has a steeply pitched hip roof punctuated by a massive corbelled brick chimney stack. The square house has two projecting gables, one facing Horne Street, the other facing Page Street. The gables feature a full return cornice, which forms a pediment that is shingled. The house has replacement vinyl windows and is sheathed with vinyl siding. The house has a wraparound porch with replacement, aluminum Doric-style columns and a balustrade made of vinyl. A slightly projecting pediment on the porch highlights the main entrance on Horne Street. A one-story

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			gable-roof wing is located on the rear elevation. The house is featured in Talton's 1909 promotional brochure on Clayton. A new parsonage was constructed in 1959 and this house became a private residence.
210 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable dwelling with a projecting front gable veneered with stone. Stonework features grapevine mortar. The front entry, flanked by a large fixed pane window with sidelights, has a gable hood. The building is sheathed in vinyl, and the window sash is two-over-two (horizontal lights). A one-story gabled wing is located on the south elevation.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story, front-gable, vinyl-sided building on piers. Two-bays, six-over-six windows with an asphalt shingle roof.
216 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house has a decorative front gable. The gables are shingled and retain their decorative louvers; the rest of the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles. The house has a brick interior chimney. The front porch has been replaced with a gable-front portico with metal supports. The building retains its four-over-four window sash. A one-story, gable-roof ell is located on the rear elevation. A side-gabled covered porch with metal supports is located on a side elevation.
217 Horne Street E	NC	ca. 1910/ 1965	House. The façade of this one-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame house with a decorative center front gable has been veneered in brick below the windows, and sheathed with vinyl above window-sill height. The windows are replacement multi-light-over-one sash. The house has a one-story, rear, gable-roof ell which was extended to accommodate a kitchen. The wood floor of the

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			one-story porch across the façade has been replaced with red tile laid in a “crazy” pattern. The house has a brick end chimney with a parged stack. The property also has a brick retaining wall.
	NC	ca. 1965	Carport. One-bay, metal carport.
221 Horne Street E	NC	ca. 1980	House. This one-story, side-gable, five-bay, frame Ranch house is sheathed with vinyl and has a garage entry on the gable end elevation. The front entry is recessed.
	NC	ca. 1980	Outbuilding. One-story, front gable-roof, pre-fabricated storage building.
224 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1890	Allen J. Barbour House. One of the few nineteenth-century houses in Clayton to survive into the twenty-first century in an unaltered condition, this lavishly decorated Italianate-style house was erected for Allen Julian Barbour (1860-1911) about 1890. It originally stood on the East Main Street site now occupied by the Southern National Bank and was moved to East Horne Street in the early 1900s when the Barbours erected a larger house. The L-shaped, central-passage plan dwelling exhibits turned and sawn ornament, highlighted by the balustraded balcony and the pendant drop detail on the hip roof over the front bay window. Turned posts with side scrolls support the hip-roof porch, and the returning boxed cornices have corner brackets and a paneled frieze with circular medallions at the corners. There is a gable over the porch entry. The four-over-four window sash have been replaced with vinyl windows. The windows have flat surrounds with peaked hoods. The house has a brick interior chimney. Quatrefoil louvered vents are located in the gables. After its move to East Horne Street, the house was used by the Barbour family as a rental property.

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225 Horne Street E	NC	ca. 1995	House. One-and-a-half story, gable-front, three-bay, frame building sheathed in vinyl with vinyl windows. Hip-roof porch across the façade.
232 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay, dwelling with two-over-two (horizontal light) sash. The asbestos shingled house has a one-story, shed-roof porch over a large fixed window with sidelights and entry.
308 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1945	Store. One-story, three-bay, concrete-block building with a stepped, flat roof. The door and window openings have been covered with plywood.
313 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1910/ ca. 1940	House. This one-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-one sash windows. The house has exterior brick chimneys. The building also has a decorative front gable. The front hip-roof porch has tapered posts on brick piers. The building has a rear one-story shed roof wing with attached one-story, side-gable wing (original kitchen building?).
	C	ca. 1940	Chicken House. One-story, concrete-block, shed roof chicken house.
	C	ca. 1940	Shed. One-story, two-bay, frame, shed-roof storage shed.
315 Horne Street E	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, four-bay, hip-roof, brick dwelling has a recessed one-story, one-bay hip roof wing. A one-story, one-bay hip-roof portico is located over the entry. The house has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash. A carport is attached to the rear of the building.
	C	ca. 1955	Outbuilding. One-story, one-bay, front-gable frame storage shed.

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316 Horne Street E	NC	ca. 1930/ ca. 1990	Commercial Building. One-story, side-gable, brick building with frame façade added. The façade is sheathed with modern, horizontal pressed board siding. The front door has sidelights. A two-story, three-bay concrete-block addition with a three-bay façade (onto Lombard Street) presently houses a dance studio.
310 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1890	House. Queen Anne-style house with a high hip roof decorated with gables on the façade and side elevations. The one-story, three-bay house retains its weatherboard siding and nine-over-nine and four-over-four sash windows. The house has a slate roof. A one-story porch with columns and metal-sheathed roof covers the façade and wraps around the south elevation to form a porte cochere. The porch has a simple balustrade. The primary entrance to the house is flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The house has a one-story, two bay rear gable wing.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-roof frame outbuilding with an open side bay.
404 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1910	House. This frame house has a two-story, single-pile, side-gable main block with a rear, two-story gable-roof ell that stand on brick foundations. The building has a tripartite bay on the south, gable-end elevation. The house has corbelled and decorated interior brick chimneys. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and has mostly one-over-one sash windows and some two-over-two sash windows. The porch across the façade has a second-story center bay with a gable-front roof, decorative shingled trim, turned porch posts with spandrels, and a plain balustrade. The first story has a hip-roof supported by turned posts and corner brackets. There is a transom over the projecting entry bay.

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415 Kildee Street	NC	ca. 1940	House. This lot was once the rear portion of the Bryant House property (230 Whitaker Street). This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, gable-front building has a gable-front entry. The frame building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has replacement windows, and has been remodeled. A one-story wing is found on the east elevation.
	NC	ca. 1980	Outbuilding. Small prefabricated building.
421 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1920	House. This one-story, gable-front frame house has a recessed front porch that features turned posts. The three-bay house with exposed rafters has replacement windows. The building is three bays deep and has its original weatherboard siding. It was identical to 425 Kildee Street.
425 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, gable-front frame house has a recessed front porch that features turned posts. The three-bay house had exposed rafters. The building is three bays deep and has vinyl siding and replacement windows. It was identical to 421 Kildee Street.
429 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1955	House. This brick, one-story, three-bay house has a low hip roof and an original picture window on the façade. The house has a brick chimney on the south elevation that projects slightly. A later shed-roof porch is located on the façade.
432 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1855	House. This two-story, three-bay frame house has a central cross gable with a diamond-shaped louvered opening. The house stands at an angle to the street since it predates the establishment of the town of Clayton and its street layout. The house has weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, an exterior stone chimney on the southwest gable end and an exterior brick chimney with a stone base on the northeast gable end. A metal-covered, hip-roof porch is located

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			on the façade. A one-story gable roof ell extends from the rear elevation and appears to be a kitchen-dining ell. The house has a metal roof and a one-story hip-roof porch. The building is presently undergoing restoration.
435 Kildee Street	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, frame, weatherboarded house has a metal-covered pyramidal roof. An inset porch with battered posts runs across the three-bay façade. The house has two-over-two light windows, corbelled brick chimneys, and a one-story rear wing.
201 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. One-story, square, concrete-block building with a flat roof. The two-bay building has a large, multi-pane, fixed window flanking the door, which is sheltered by a metal awning.
203 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. Two-story, concrete-block, rectangular, two-bay, hip roof building. The first floor entrance was reduced in size to a single metal door and a small one-light window. A sixteen-light window (with brick sill) is centered on the second floor façade.
206 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-and-a-half story, gable-front, three-bay dwelling is sheathed with vinyl siding and has mostly replacement one-over-one vinyl windows but retains a six-over-six sash in the gable. The house has a metal roof and metal awning with metal posts over the entry. A one-story gable-roof wing is located on the south elevation. The dwelling has a one-story rear shed-roof addition.
215 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1910/ ca. 1950	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house sheathed with rolled asphalt manufactured to look like stone. The house has a one-story,

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			shed-roof porch with metal supports and balustrade that runs across the façade of the main block. Metal awnings are attached to the porch and above the windows. The house has four-over-four sash windows. The house has an interior brick chimney. A one-story, shed-roof wing is located on the south gable-end elevation; banked, the wing has a garage opening on the basement level. The house has a rear gable-roof wing with an enclosed side porch on the Stallings Street elevation. A concrete-block retaining wall is on the Lombard Street side of the property.
Southwest Corner of Lombard and Stallings streets			Vacant Lot.
310 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1900	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house with a decorative center gable. The house is sheathed with asbestos shingles. The house retains its four-over-four sash windows. The one-story, hip-roof porch across the façade has plain posts. The building has a one-story, one-bay, rear gable-roof wing.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story small frame outbuilding with a front-gable metal roof and a small side shed.
314 Lombard Street N	NC	ca. 2000	House. Two-story, gable-front frame house with vinyl siding and windows. The new house has a gable-front entry stoop and a stuccoed concrete-block foundation.
318 Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1940	House. One-story, gable-front, three-bay concrete-block dwelling with a center, interior chimney. Window openings have brick sills. The building has six-over-six window sash. A gable-front porch covers the two north bays of the house.

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101 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1930	Store. This store is an addition to 401 E. Main Street, but functions as a separate building. A one-story, brick addition with a single storefront. The storefront has an asymmetrical double-leaf entry set, three windows, and glass transoms over the doors and windows and a paneled apron below. A green awning is above the openings, partially concealing the storefront.
106 Lombard Street S	NC	ca. 1980	Commercial Building. One-story, flat-roof, gable, five-bay brick building with a wood shed-roof awning that extends over the sidewalk and is supported by metal poles. The building has vinyl windows and one entry.
112 Lombard Street S	C	1914	B. M. Robertson Mule Company. The B.M. Robertson Mule Company building is a one-story brick building with a parapet on the façade. The building is composed of three sections: a three-bay office section, a central aisle with a full-size machinery entrance in the center, and a two-bay stable wing. The building steps down toward to rear of the lot. The window sash on the façade is two-over-two. The windows on the side elevation are fixed four-light sash. All windows are under segmental arches. The building has a painted sign, “B. M. Robertson Mule Co. Farm Machinery” and two painted mule heads flanking the center opening on the façade; on the side elevation, “Roberston Stables” is painted vertically. A wood and masonry ramp parallels the building in the side lot; it is at wagon level and was a loading area. B.M. Robertson Mule Company was founded in 1898. This building could handle up to fifty mules; a second stable near the freight yard handled approximately seventy mules. The company continued to sell mules after World War II, but began to sell

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			tractors in 1946 or 1947. The building appears in Talton's 1936 promotional brochure about Clayton with the same paint scheme as is on the building presently.
301 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable brick house with an extended bay on the façade with a "picture" window. The roof extends to cover the front entry. A brick patio on the façade is covered with a metal awning. The house retains its original metal casement windows with transoms above.
304 Lombard Street S	C	1925	B. M. Robertson House. This large Colonial Revival-style house was built by J. Henry Price for Clayton mule dealer and business man, Battle Moore Robertson. The almost square two-story house has a hip roof with very broad boxed eaves and interior end chimneys with exposed faces. The house retains its wood siding and windows. A two-story, composite hip-roof portico shelters the front entrance, which is flanked by smaller composite columns that hold up a small balcony above the entrance. A divided door opens onto the balcony. The main entrance has a segmental-arched fanlight and is flanked by sidelights. The two tripartite windows on the first floor elevation flanking the portico also feature segmental arched fanlights. Windows in the house contain primarily six-over-one sash. On the Horne Street elevation is a small side porch with stylized wood composite capitols which were made by a carpenter in Dunn, N.C. in the 1970s to replace the original terra cotta capitols. A one-story porch (now enclosed) and a one-story kitchen wing are located on the rear elevation. A one-story flat-roof porch is also located on the side elevation. The property has a low concrete-block wall between the sidewalk and the front yard.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
307 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1905	David W. Barbour House. This large Queen Anne-style residence was built ca. 1905 and stands two stories, two-bays wide, is double-pile, and has numerous shingled gables. The house has the characteristic asymmetrical plan, wrap around porch, and numerous bay windows. The house retains its original wood siding and one-over-one windows. The house features a tall corbelled chimney. The house has a small central second-story porch. The wraparound porch has classical elements including Doric-style columns and a pediment over the entry. A portion of the porch on the south elevation has been enclosed.
	C	ca. 1905	Carriage House/Garage. One-story, side-gable frame carriage house with steeply pitched roof and two entries. One-story, frame, front-gable addition with one large open entry and a metal roof.
312 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1895	B. M. Roberston House #1. This one-and-a-half story, double-pile, three-bay, side-gable-frame house was built ca. 1895. The large front decorative gable is shingled and the house retains its wood siding. The building has vinyl windows with twelve-over-twelve sash, a stuccoed chimney, and a replacement porch that dates to the mid-twentieth century. The front entry features sidelights and a transom. The house has a one-story rear gable ell.
315 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1895	House. One-story, frame, L-shaped, gable-roof house with a front-gable wing. Attached to the top of the gable peak, on the east elevation, is a high hip roof. The house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-one windows. A one-story porch links the gable-front wing to the main block and wraps around the north elevation. The house has two tall chimneys and lunette vents. The porch has Tuscan-style columns. A one-story

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the building.
	C	ca. 1930	Garage. One-story, gable-front, frame garage with weatherboard siding. The original car entry has been reduced in size for paired wood doors.
326 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1945	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling composed of a three-bay main block and two flanking one-bay gable wings. The wing on the south elevation was a porch that is now glazed. The house retains nine-over-nine sash windows and weatherboard siding. The front entry has a gable-front portico with curved ceiling, which echoes the curve of the fan molding above the door.
	NC	ca. 1985	Garage. One-story, side-gable, frame garage sheathed in vinyl. Garage entry is on north elevation. Prefabricated building.
400 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story, two-bay, frame bungalow features a front clipped gable and a front clipped gable porch. The porch has tapered posts on brick piers and both the porch and house have extended rafter ends. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding and has eight-over-one and six-over-one light windows.
410 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1940	House. This one-story, gable-front house has a two-bay gable-front porch that features tapered posts on a solid brick balustrade that is now covered in siding. The three-bay house also has three-over-one sash windows and is sheathed in aluminum siding.
	NC	ca. 1975	Garage. One-story, side-gable, prefabricated storage building.
415 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1910	House. One-story, side-gable house with a central decorative gable. The house has a hip-roof porch across its three-bay façade. The porch features

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			turned posts and scrollwork brackets. The house is sheathed in vinyl but the shingles remain exposed on the front gable and on the side gables above the eaves. The house also has vinyl windows. A one-story, two-bay gable ell is on the rear elevation. The house stands on brick piers with concrete-block infill.
418 Lombard Street S	NC	ca. 1910	House. One-story, side-gable house with a front cross gable. The house has been sheathed in vinyl and has vinyl windows. The house has new porch posts and floor. The rear gable ell has a new gable roof addition and a shed roof infill addition. Outbuilding. Two-story frame building.
419 Lombard Street S	NC NC	ca. 2000 ca. 1940	House. One-story gable-front building with a shed roof porch supported with metal posts. The house has aluminum siding and a one-story, side-gable wing.
426 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house with a decorative central gable. The house has a one-story hip-roof porch with turned posts and a simple balustrade across the facade. A one-story gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the building. The house is sheathed in vinyl, has vinyl windows, and the front yard has a decorative vinyl fence.
500 Lombard Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame dwelling with a central cross gable. The house retains its shingles on the gable ends and in the cross gable, as well as its weatherboard siding. The dwelling has four-over-four windows. The one-story hip-roof porch across the facades has turned posts with decorative spandrels. The house stood on brick piers which have been infilled with concrete block. A one-story gable-roof rear ell has a partially enclosed porch on the south

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
	C	ca. 1930	elevation. Outbuilding. One-story, frame shed roof outbuilding that had been used for a chicken coop but is now used for storage.
102 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1985	Four Oaks Bank and Trust. Very large, Colonial Revival-style brick bank building. The building is one-and-a-half stories with a Flemish bond brick pattern. The side-gable building has five front-gable dormers on the façade and a six-bay main block, with a one-bay wing. Entry on the façade and the north elevation are through recessed double-leaf doors with paneled reveals. Parking lot is on the west and south elevation.
105 Main Street E	C	ca. 1890/ 1955	Edgar F. McCullers House. This house was constructed as a late Victorian, two-story, single-pile, five-bay, side-gable, frame house with a two-story rear ell. The house had a central two-story porch with a decorative pediment and elaborate porch. Sometime around 1955, the house was remodeled into a Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The house has a colossal portico, and asphalt shingles. All Victorian trim was removed, as were the original shutters. The house was covered in aluminum siding. The two-over-two sash windows remain intact, as does a bay window on the façade. The building was converted into apartments. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roof wing was added ca. 1955. Although the building has been altered, the changes occurred during the period of significance, making the house a contributing building.
115 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1960	House. One-story Colonial Revival-style brick house comprised of a three-bay main block with two flanking side-gable, one-bay wings. The side-gable building has eight-over-eight sash windows and an engaged porch on the main block with

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
120 Main Street E	C	ca. 1940	House. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival style-house has paired six-over-six windows on the façade. The double-pile building has a central, front-gable, entry portico with Doric-style columns and has been covered in vinyl siding. A fanlight and sidelights surround the entry. There are two interior end brick chimneys. A one-story, side-gable-wing garage addition was built onto the west end elevation. The house also has a shed-roof side porch.
	C	ca. 1950	Playhouse. One-story, gable-front, frame playhouse with engaged porch. The porch has Doric-style posts, and the windows are fixed four-light sash. The playhouse is covered in German siding.
121 Main Street E	NC	1912	Massey-Sanders-Vinson-Tew House (now known as the Wagner House). This impressive, three-bay, gable-on-hip-roof Neoclassical-style house has a central colossal portico of paired Tuscan columns which shelters a first-floor porch; the house also has a hip-roof wraparound porch on the first floor. The frame, two-story house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a slate roof. The porch has a metal roof. The front door has sidelights and transom. The fenestration on the balcony level has a semi-circular window above a tripartite window; an identical arrangement can be found in the dormer centered on the roof. The rear of the building has a two-story rear ell and the rear porch has been enclosed. A roofed patio was also added to the rear of the house; this covered area covers a large portion of the rear lot. An exterior staircase sheathed in vinyl siding has been added to the east elevation.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description Vacant lot.
128 Main Street E	C	1910/ 1940	Commercial Building. One-story brick, three-bay commercial building with a decorative recessed brick panel at the top of the façade. The opening have been altered: plate glass windows are below a flat metal awning and vinyl and glass block window are above.
132 Main Street E	C	ca. 1920	Commercial Building. Two-story, three-bay brick building with an original corner entry recessed and supported by a metal column. Two plate glass store windows are on the Main Street elevation. Paired one-over-one sash windows are on the second floor, along with a small balcony with metal balustrade. One plate glass window is on the first floor Church Street elevation; six bays are on the second floor elevation. Decorative flat arch brickwork is found above the openings. A soldier course acts as beltcourse. Decorative recessed brick panels are at the top of the façade. The building has a corbelled cornice.
200 block Main Street E	C	ca. 1920	Bank of Clayton (First Citizens Bank). This handsome Neoclassical-style building was built for the Bank of Clayton. The impressive façade contains two fluted Ionic order columns flanking the recessed entrance with pilasters at each end. An elaborate cornice is composed of an architrave with egg-and-dart molding, a frieze which contains the bank's name, and an elaborate cornice which is highlighted by a band of anthemions. A balustrade crowns the façade. A garland of applied foliage decorates the panel above the upper windows. The windows on the side elevations were resized, with eight-over-eight sash over one-over-one sash. The common bond structure beneath the stone veneer can be seen on the rear and side elevations. The

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			building is now used by the Clayton Area Chamber of Commerce.
200-202 Main Street E	C	ca. 1915	Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial building with two storefronts with their original configuration: a central door flanked by display windows set in wood surrounds. Two paired one-over-one windows are on the second floor with decorative brickwork above. Stretcher bond brickwork sheaths the building. There is an awning on the façade.
201 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1980	Commercial Building. One-story brick veneer building with false mansard roof. The building has four bays with six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows. Parking is in front of the building.
208 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1965	Convenience Store. One-story, brick commercial building with false mansard roof. Set back with a parking lot in front.
215 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1960	Commercial Building. One-story brick storefront with a central door flanked by plate glass display windows. A green canvas awning covers the storefront.
217-219 Main Street E	C	ca. 1910	Commercial Building. Two-story brick building with two storefronts with a central recessed entry below a handsome brick arch. A heavy bracketed cornice tops the storefronts and the entry. The storefronts have three plate glass windows with transoms and have been remodeled. The second floor is five-bays with the windows set in decorative corbelled brickwork. A corbelled cornice tops the building. Decorative flat arches decorate the windows which are replacement one-over-one vinyl.
218-220 Main Street E	C	ca. 1915	Commercial Building. Two-story brick

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			commercial building with two storefronts. The building has brick parapets with corbelling and sawtooth brick patterns. The building is six-bays wide on the second floor with incised granite flat arches with a pronounced keystone. The storefronts have heavy denticulated cornices, and are recessed with angled display windows and a central door. The building is four-bays deep. The storefront at 220 Main Street has been replaced with a more modern metal design, ca. 1950. A door at the east end of the building leads to the stairs to the second floor.
225 Main Street E	C	ca. 1945	Commercial Building. Two-story brick building with a parapet. The wire-cut brick is striated. The first-floor storefront has been remodeled ca. 1970 with a different type of brick and replacement plate glass. The second floor has six-bays and the windows are single-pane replacements. Decorative concrete highlights the window sills and the cornice. A brick soldier course tops the storefront and links the concrete window sills. A stepped soldier course links the tops of the windows.
222-224-226 Main Street E	C	ca. 1930	Commercial Building. One-story brick building with three storefronts. The building has a soldier course above the openings. Each storefront has two plate glass windows with a single door. Aluminum surrounds date to ca. 1950.
227-229 Main Street E	C	ca. 1950	Commercial Building. One-story brick building with three storefronts. The building has a stepped brick parapet. The central storefront has two plate glass windows flanking a central door; the two end storefronts are smaller but also have a central door. The storefronts were remodeled ca. 1970 with vinyl windows and shutters.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
232-234-236 Main Street E	C	ca. 1930	Commercial Building. This one-story brick building has a corbelled brick cornice. The store at 232 has a flush storefront which was remodeled ca. 1960. The other two storefronts retain their original recessed entry with a double-leaf door flanked by plate glass.
233 Main Street E	C	ca. 1910	Commercial Building. Two-story brick building with decorative recessed brick panels at the cornice. The storefront has a center door flanked by plate glass. A pent roof with asphalt shingles was added ca. 1970 above the storefronts. The two-bay second floor has replacement windows.
300 Main Street E	C	ca. 1915	Commercial Building. One-story yellow brick commercial building with a parapet featuring decorative brickwork and a central concrete panel. Decorative brickwork includes staggered bricks set slightly forward from the plane of the building. The storefront was altered ca. 1960 with the insertion of plate glass with aluminum surrounds.
305 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1975	Commercial Building. One-story concrete-block office with very slight front gable roof. The central bay has plate glass flanking a central door.
307 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1960	Commercial Building. One-story concrete-block commercial building with a brick façade. The building is three-bay with a double-door entry on the east end and two paired plate glass bays. A ca. canvas roof on metal posts was added ca. 1985 over the sidewalk.
312 -316 Main Street E	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. Two-story, six-bay brick building with two storefronts. Decorative soldier courses at the cornice and above the second-floor windows. Decorative brick window sills. All stretcher bond brick. The storefronts are recessed

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			with a single door with sidelights and transoms and a group of three windows. The second floor windows are one-over-one sash. A canvas awning was added over the storefronts and windows.
315 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1975	Crescent State Bank. Modernist one-story brick bank building set below the level of the street. The building has a glass façade and a drive-through window on the east elevation with a flat roof canopy above. There is an ATM kiosk at the sidewalk.
321 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1915	Commercial Building. Two-and-a-half story, three-bay brick building with stepped brick parapet. Decorative brick work outlines two long narrow windows on the upper level. A one-story, asphalt shingle false mansard roof on metal posts over the sidewalk wraps around this building and links it to 325 and 327 East Main Street.
324-328 Main Street E	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. Two-story, six-bay brick building with two storefronts. Decorative soldier courses at the cornice and above the second-floor windows. Decorative brick window sills. All stretcher bond brick. The storefronts are recessed with a single door with sidelights and transoms and a group of three windows. The second floor windows are one-over-one sash. A canvas awning was added over the storefronts and windows.
325 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1965	Commercial Building. One-story brick building with central double glass door flanked by large plate glass windows. Linked by false mansard roof over sidewalk to 323 and 327. Building has a brick cornice.
327 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1965	Commercial Building. One-story white brick building with stone veneer under plate glass windows. Recessed entry door. Linked by false

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			mansard roof over sidewalk to 325.
329 Main Street E	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. One-story brick infill commercial building with storefront veneered in white brick. Two storefronts flank a single door entry which leads to the second floor. The storefronts have been remodeled, ca. 1960 and ca. 1985. The building features recessed decorative brick panels. Paired windows with three-over-one sash are located on the second floor.
333 Main Street E	C	ca. 1940	Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial building with painted brick veneer. Two storefronts flank a single-door entry which leads to the second floor. The storefronts have been remodeled, ca. 1960 and ca. 1985. The building features recessed decorative brick panels. Paired windows with six-over-one sash are located on the second floor.
336 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1975	Commercial Building. One-story brick building with recessed corner entry supported by brick pier. Canvas awning over paired multi-light "plate glass" windows. Three bays on Main street elevation. Decorative recessed brick panels above the windows. A soldier course runs at cornice level and a raised belt course above the windows and at transom level. Parking Lot. Used for parking. Low granite block coping between sidewalk and parking area. Parking Lot.
400-402-404-406 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1960	Commercial Building. One-story, stone veneer commercial building with four storefronts. Façade materials date to ca. 1960. 400-404 was originally constructed ca. 1906, and as a result of a fire in 1952 the second story was removed. 406

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			was constructed in the late 1940s/early 50s. The storefront at 400 has aluminum windows for jewelry display flanking the recessed door. Storefronts at 402 and 404 have large plate glass windows flanking a center glass door. The storefront at 406 has been altered with wood doors, windows and walls covered in synthetic siding. A metal flat roof awning is over the sidewalk, linking 404 and 406.
401 Main Street E	C	ca. 1905	J. G. Barbour & Sons Building. Exuberant, six-bay, two-story brick building with curved parapet featuring decorative corbelled brickwork. The central arched window in the curve of the parapet is flanked by smaller rectangular windows with flat arches. Blind recessed brick panels with flat arches are also located in the parapet. The second-floor windows have flat arches and one-over-one sash. The first-floor storefronts have been altered ca. 1960. The storefronts are recessed and the upper floor is supported by brick piers. Large plate glass windows run the length of the recessed façade and flank glass double-doors with glass transoms. Plywood covers the transoms over the storefronts. A door at one end of the storefront provides access to stairs from the street.
408 Main Street E	C	ca. 1950	Commercial Building. One-story brick store with a parapet. The central entry is flanked by plate glass windows. A green canvas awning covers the openings.
411 Main Street E	NC	ca. 1950/ 2000	Commercial Building. One-story brick storefront sheathed with modern wood “weatherboard” siding. Low, multi-light windows and a single wood door are on the façade.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
413-415 Main Street E	C	ca. 1950	Jones Lunch and Commercial Building. One-story concrete-block commercial building with two storefronts with rectangular windows in wood frames. Each storefront is three bays, with 415 having paired windows and a paired entry doors.
417 Main Street E	C	ca. 1930	Commercial Building. One-story brick storefront with door and adjacent window topped by transom. Red canvas awning over window.
419 Main Street E	C	ca. 1930	Commercial Building. This one-story brick building has a stepped parapet with projecting coping. The parapet has been back filled with a flat roof line. The ca. 1960 storefront has plate glass windows with aluminum surrounds. The building has a canvas awning.
420 Main Street E	C	ca. 1950	Earps Service Center. One-story concrete-block main block with office bay and plate glass window and door. Recessed from the main block are two adjacent service bays.
421-423-425 Main Street E	C	ca. 1930	Commercial Building. This one-story brick commercial building has a corbelled parapet with recessed brick panels above each storefront. The three storefronts each have recessed entries flanked by plate glass windows with brick aprons. Each storefront retains original wood doors with glass panels.
427 Main Street E	C	ca. 1950	Commercial Building. This one-story brick storefront has a recessed entry with paired doors. A transom remains intact above the doors. The building has plate glass windows.
505 Main Street E.	C	ca. 1900	House. Two-story frame house with a one-story hip-roof porch across the façade that featured tapered posts on brick piers. The building retains

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			its weatherboard siding and three-over-one paired windows. The house has a high hip roof with a gable-front dormer on the façade. A one-story enclosed frame porch is located on the rear elevation. The building has an end chimney with slight reveal. There is a handicapped access ramp on the side elevation.
508 Main Street E.	NC	ca. 1910	House. One-story, side-gable roof, three-bay house with a central cross gable. The house has a two-story rear addition. The house stands on brick piers with pierced brick infill. The house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-four and one-over-one sash windows. A one-story hip-roof porch is located across the façade.
613 Main Street E.	C	ca. 1850	Durham-Ellington-Compton House. Although the exact construction date of this substantial, two-story, L-plan, frame house has not been determined, the handsome Greek Revival-style dwelling exhibits a form and finish that was popular in the 1840s and 1850s in Johnston County. Despite local tradition that this house was built for the Smith family in 1770, the architectural fabric confirms a construction date of the late 1840s or early 1850s, apparently for Harry Durham (1808-1893), a farmer who had purchased several tracts of land in the area during this period. Even the house's orientation towards the railroad suggests an erection date after the construction of the North Carolina Railroad through this area in the early 1850s. A hip roof, flanked by exterior end brick chimneys, shelters the main block from which projects a two-story portico. Carried by simply detailed octagonal columns connected by a slender balustrade, the portico is crowned by a pediment containing a sheathed tympanum with multiple courses of simple molding at the frieze. On the northwest

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			elevation is a later, small, three-bay Victorian porch with chamfered posts, impost blocks, and a square baluster railing. Entrance into the plastered center-passage plan interior is through a traditional Greek Revival-style entrance with sidelights and a transom; the second-floor porch entrance lacks the transom. The finish is traditional Greek Revival, with well-executed mantels of classical form and two-part surrounds. A simple stair with paired square balusters rises from the front of the passage, anchored by a large newel. A service stair rises from the rear southwest dining room. Of note in the simple kitchen at the end of the ell are slightly beveled surrounds. (Tom Butchko, 1981)
623 Main Street E	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, side-gable brick Ranch house with a side-gable roof carport. The house has an original tripartite window and two-over-two horizontal sash windows.
629 Main Street E.	C	ca. 1955	House. A Tudoresque-style, side-gable house with an original front-gable garage attached to the building with a hyphen. The brick house has a brick chimney with stone accents on the façade. The house has two-over-two horizontal sash and tripartite windows. A lunette window is located in the decorative front gable.
104 Main Street W	C	1954	Commercial Building. One-story concrete-block building with brick façade with a brick parapet. Entrance and its flanking plate glass windows are recessed.
114 Main Street W	C	ca. 1920	Auto Dealership (later Cotton Growers Cooperative Warehouse Clayton Branch No. 5). This two-story, brick building has a stepped parapet façade, five large plate glass windows on the façade, and two entries. The building has one

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			auto bay. Transoms top the plate glass windows and entries. One door has been converted into a window. Four windows are located on the second-floor façade; these have been infilled with brick. Decorative brickwork that creates a pattern of blind squares acts as a decorative frieze at the top of the building's facade. The building was constructed as a garage, office, and stockroom and served as the location of Clayton's first Ford dealership owned by J. Arch Vinson. Blue canvas awnings top the windows and doors on the façade.
301 Mill Street	C	ca. 1900	Clayton Cotton Mills Building. Organized and built in 1900, the Clayton Cotton Mills building was the first cotton mill in Clayton. The sprawling, one-story brick building was constructed with a three-story tower which was removed before World War II; the large brick windows were infilled with brick about 1968 when air conditioning was installed. The building has sixteen bays across the façade (which faces the railroad), and an arched double-door entry. A decorative curved parapet tops the nine bays to the north. The plant was leased in 1927 to Rockfish Mill and renamed Claytex Mills. Lafar Industries acquired the mill in 1945, renaming it the Clayton Spinning Company. The mill was closed in 1976.
	C	ca. 1900	Office. One-story, brick, four-bay, double-pile building with a low hip roof. The building has a hip roof dormer, one-over-one sash windows and a porch across the façade with plain posts and a simple balustrade. The building has two entries with a transom.
200 O'Neil St. N	NC	ca. 1920/ 1960	Commercial Building. One-story brick building, ca. 1920 and remodeled ca. 1960 with the addition of a front gable roof. The store has a

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			wood awning over the door, vinyl siding covers the gable above the eave, and the storefront was remodeled with brick veneer and plate glass windows.
202-204 O'Neil St. N	NC	ca. 1960	House/Duplex. One-story gable-front, brick veneer building that was altered into a duplex. The building has two-over-two horizontal sash windows and a picture window on the façade. A metal awning covers the north entry, and a recessed corner porch fronts the south entry.
215-217 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1940/ 1990	Commercial Building/Duplex. One-story stuccoed concrete-block commercial building that was remodeled into a duplex with two doors on the facade.
302 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1960	House. This one-story brick Ranch house has a large one-story gable wing which was added to the house ca. 2000. The house has vinyl windows, and the original front entry was converted into a window.
303 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story side-gable bungalow is sheathed with vinyl siding and has one-over-one windows. The primary entrance is flanked by sidelights. A one-story, half-hip roof porch wraps around the south side and has tapered posts on brick piers. The house has a tripartite bay window on the north elevation, and a rear, gable-roof wing. The building has two chimneys.
307 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1900	House. This two-story, side-gable, single-pile house has a central decorative gable with diamond ventilator on the façade. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding and has vinyl one-over-one windows. The one-story, hip-roof porch has turned posts. A new picket fence separates the house from the street.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
402 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1975	House. Large, one-story brick and frame Ranch house with a side carport.
412 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1950/ 1985	House. Remodeled one-story gable-front house with a one-story porch on face and a two-story shed-roof addition on the rear elevation. The house has aluminum siding, two front entries, and paired windows.
418 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1925	House. This frame bungalow retains its weatherboard and original windows with ten-over-one light sash windows. The hip roof covers a recessed porch that features a solid weatherboard-sided balustrade linking brick piers topped with battered posts. The house has a hip-roof dormer on the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. A hip-roof porte cochere is located on the side elevation. The building is sheathed with weatherboards.
	C	ca. 1940	Outbuilding. One-story, frame outbuilding.
434 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1975	House. One-story brick Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a side carport.
438 O'Neil St. N.	NC	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, side-gable frame house has a decorative front gable and a one-story side-gable roof wing. The house has been remodeled and is sheathed with vinyl and the windows replaced. The house has a modern door, and concrete porch floor banded with brick. The porch roof is supported with Doric-style columns.
503 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable house has four-over-four sash windows. The hip-roof porch features battered posts on brick piers. The house has decorative window hoods, a modillion cornice. An exterior stuccoed chimney

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			is located on the north elevation. A one-story, shed-roof awning is located on the rear elevation.
511 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, three-bay gable front brick house has six-over-six sash windows. A one-story, hip-roof porch with brick piers and replacement posts is located on the façade.
521 O'Neil St. N.	C	ca. 1895	House. One-story, three-bay house with a shingled cross-gable with quatrefoil opening. The porch has a pierced-splat balustrade. The windows are four-over-four sash and the front entry door features a segmental-arched transom. The house has an exterior stuccoed stone chimney on the south elevation. A one-story, side-gable wing has a one-story rear-gable roof ell attached. The house and porch have a metal roof and a second-story entry is located on the side wing.
314 Page Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay frame house with a shingled cross gable with diamond-shaped louver. The building has a one-story rear gable wing with a one-story, shed-roof infill addition and an enclosed rear porch. A one-story hip-roof porch spans the façade and has turned posts, decorative spandrels and a simple balustrade. Sidelights and transom surround the main entry. The building retains its weatherboard, metal roof, and four-over-four sash windows.
315 Page Street S	NC	ca. 1970	House. One-story, three-bay, brick veneer house with an engaged porch with aluminum columns. The house has two one-story, side-gable, one-bay wings and a carport on the north elevation.
	NC	ca. 1970	Outbuilding. One-and-a-half story frame outbuilding. Prefabricated.
320 Page Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story, three-bay, gable-front brick dwelling has a one-story gable-front porch

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	C	ca. 1955	with metal posts. The building has aluminum siding sheathing the gable ends of the house above the soffits. The house retains its paired six-over-six sash windows. A frame, one-story, side-gable, one-bay frame wing is located on the side elevation and is sheathed with aluminum siding. Outbuilding. One-story, concrete-block outbuilding.
323 Page Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. This L-shaped frame house has a projecting front gable and a rear one-story gable wing with a one-story gable-roof addition on the north side. A wraparound porch links the front gable with the rear gable wing. The porch has turned posts with decorative spandrels. Decorative corners are cut under the front gable wing and side gable wing. The building has aluminum siding but retains its four-over-four sash windows.
	NC	ca. 1980	Garage. Front-gable, frame garage sheathed in brick and vinyl. Prefabricated building.
326 Page Street S	C	ca. 1895	House. A Queen Anne-style house, this one-and-a-half, three-bay, double-pile house has a high hip roof. The house has an extended front gable bay. There are shingles in the gable and at the peak of the centered gable-roof dormer. The building retains its weatherboard siding but has replacement windows. The hip-roof porch across the façade has turned posts, decorative spandrels, and a simple balustrade. There is a pediment over the steps to the porch, and a transom over the door. A one-story, one-bay gable ell is located on the rear of the building.
331 Page Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house has a decorative front gable with a modified quatrefoil louver. A one-story, pedimented portico with spindle frieze and simple

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			wood posts covers the main entrance. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows although the building has aluminum siding. A one-story, gable roof ell is located on the rear elevation. A one-story, one-bay gable-roof wing is on the north elevation.
	NC	ca. 1965	Carport. One-story, free standing carport with metal supports.
334 Page Street S	NC	ca. 1960	House. This brick Ranch house is one-story and has a side-gable roof that extends on the north end elevation to shelter a screened porch and carport. The four-bay building has an extended gable front bay at the south end of the façade. The house has one-over-one sash windows. The recessed door on the façade has paneled reveals.
339 Page Street S	C	ca. 1900	House. This one-story, side-gable frame house has two decorative gables on the façade. The building has a rear gable ell with decorative gable. All gables have diamond-shaped louvers. The house retains its weatherboard siding although the windows have been replaced with vinyl sash. A one-story shed-roof porch spans the façade and has turned posts with decorative solid brackets. A one-story shed roof side porch (the north elevation) has identical features, but has been enclosed at the rear. The side porch has a metal roof.
	C	ca. 1940	Outbuilding. One-story, storage shed with a gable-front entry. The frame building has weatherboard siding and a metal roof. A shed-roof addition is on the side elevation.
102 Second Street E	C	ca. 1900	House. One-story, side-gable, brick house with an engaged carport of the gable end. The three-bay dwelling has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows. An exterior chimney is found on the façade. A small frame utility room was added

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description to the rear of the carport.
100 block, Second Street E	C	1915, 1926, 1935/ ca. 2002	Clayton Graded/Grammar School and Municipal Auditorium (NR 2001). Three brick school buildings dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The school building at the corner of Second Street and South Fayetteville Street, built as the Clayton Graded School (1915), is rectangular, two-story building with a raised basement, a hip roof and a thirteen- bay façade. The building has decorative recessed panels. The primary entrance features a divided door, sidelights, and an oversize transom. The auditorium is a three-story brick building with a modified H-plan. The central block is five-bay with a centered entrance recessed under a round- arch entry. The windows pivot out, and are grouped in threes with six-over-six sash. A cafeteria addition was built onto the rear of the building during the mid-twentieth century. The third building, the Grammar School (1926), is a three-bay-by-six- bay, brick, flat-roof building with Colonial Revival-style details. The building paired four-over-four windows on the first floor and paired four-over-four windows topped with round-arched windows on the second story. The facade features a central pavilion (emphasized with applied concrete) with three paired doors capped with round arched lunettes. The second- floor fenestration features three twelve-over- twelve sash windows highlighted with stylized pilasters. The pavilion is topped with a pediment. The entire complex is now owned by the town which uses it as a community center, auditorium, arts center, and town offices. A six-bay, three- story, brick hyphen was constructed ca. 2002 to link the central building with the Grammar School. The hyphen has brick buttresses and an asymmetrical entry.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
110 Second Street E	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-and-a-half story, hip-roof, three-bay frame bungalow has three-over-one sash windows, paired on the façade. The front dormer has a hip roof and a similar dormer is located on each side elevation. A tall one-story side-gable addition to the rear has an entry covered by a front-gable portico. The building windows. A one-story shed-roof wing is located to the rear of the first-story addition. The building is sheathed in vinyl.
	NC	ca. 1980	Outbuilding. One-story, frame, side-gable storage building sided in vinyl.
121 Second Street E	C	1912-1916	Horne Memorial United Methodist Church. The Methodist congregation in Clayton dates back to the mid-nineteenth century but the current structure, a large brick building reflecting the prevailing Colonial Revival style, was begun in 1912 and completed in 1916 at a cost of \$14,000; George W. Ellis was employed as the builder. In 1912, the membership named the church Saint James Methodist Church; however, after the unexpected death of Ashley Horne (1841-1913), the chairman of the building committee and a major benefactor to the church's construction, the name was changed to reflect the congregation's, and town's appreciation for Horne and his family. The structure, faced with Flemish bond brick, is dominated by a tetrastyle pedimented portico of fluted Ionic columns. A segmental-arched hood, supported by curved brackets, surmounts the transomed double-door entrance. On the side elevations round-arched windows are recessed into the plane of the wall and feature prominent cast-stone keystones. A continuous boxed cornice and a separate molded frieze encircles the church. Crowning the top of the church is a handsome mansard-roofed bell tower whose round-arched

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			openings are flanked by pilasters. The church has stained glass windows and decorative brickwork. A transverse rear section with pedimented roof contains Sunday School rooms. A concrete-block retaining wall is located along the sidewalk. At the rear of the lot is a single grave stone that marks the graves of Harry Durham (1809-1893), his wife, Martha A. Durham (1820-1897), and his six sons, two daughters, and one granddaughter. The senior Durhams were charter members of the Clayton Methodist Congregation.
205 Second Street E	C	1934	Swade E. Barbour Sr. House. This house is a well-preserved, two-story, side-gable, single-pile, three-bay Colonial Revival-style house with an entrance featuring a leaded-glass elliptical fanlight, flanked by sidelights. The main block is flanked by a one-story side-gable wing and a one-story, flat-roofed garage with screened porch above. The house is sheathed in vinyl. The original windows are intact and feature upper sash with diamond and pointed-arched lights over a single-light lower sash. The entrance portico features elegant Doric-style square posts holding up a flat-roof with balustrade. The second-floor double-leaf door with transom on the façade remains intact.
206 Second Street E	C	ca. 1920	Lancaster House. Possibly a house ordered from the Aladdin Company, this small four-bay, one-story, front-gable house features an engaged porch across the façade. The porch has tapered posts on brick piers. The house retains its nine-over-one sash but has been sheathed with vinyl siding.
	C	ca. 1930	Outbuilding. One-story, side-gable frame shed with vinyl siding.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
210 Second Street E	C	ca. 1920/ 1960	Ashley Horne House. This L-shaped bungalow is sheathed with vinyl siding. It is a one-story four-bay house with an engaged porch across the gable-front façade. The porch has tapered posts on brick piers. The house features has replacement nine-over-one sash windows and was probably a house built by the Aladdin Company. A one-story, two-bay, side-gable wing was added and features an inset entry porch with metal railings.
211 Second Street E	C	ca. 1923	Col. C. H. Beddingfield House. This three-bay, side-gable bungalow has exposed rafter tails supported by triangular brackets. The frame building has nine-over-one sash windows. The house retains its weatherboard. The front gable porch across the façade is deep, and has paneled posts linked by a solid weatherboarded balustrade.
214 Second Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, three-bay, front-gable, weatherboarded bungalow features a porch across the façade. The front-gable porch roof is supported by stocky tapered posts resting on brick piers which are linked with a solid brick balustrade. The gable of the front porch is shingled. The house features six-over-one sash windows and both the house and porch have exposed rafter ends and wide eaves.
215 Second Street E	C	ca. 1925	Dr. Harry E. Brooks House. This vinyl-sided, one-story, three-bay, front-gable bungalow has a porch across the façade with brick porch piers and a porte cochere supported by brick piers. The porch balustrade is also brick with concrete coping in a stepped pattern. A front gable decorates the porch over two bays, while a hip roof covers the other bay and wraps around to cover the porte cochere. A gable roof dormer with

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			distinctive multi-pane windows pierces the front slope of the roof. The dormer and front gable have decorative triangular brackets. The front door is flanked by two, fixed, six-light sash (partially covered sidelights?). The house has seven-over-one sash windows.
221 Second Street E	C	1937	Rogers Construction Company. Two-story, side-gable, three-bay, double-pile frame Colonial Revival-style house covered with vinyl siding. The house features a two-story, pedimented porch with monumental square columns over the central entry bay. The central entry bay retains its flush board sheathing surrounding a paneled double-leaf door. The second-story windows on the façade are capped by front-gable wall dormers. The house retains its original movable, louvered shutters. Two exterior brick chimneys run up the gable end elevations.
225 Second Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. One-story, three-bay house with paired windows flanking the central entrance. The house has a hip roof with a front hip-roof dormer. A one-story engaged porch has paneled Doric-style posts linked by a solid weatherboarded balustrade. The house stands on a continuous brick foundation. The house has eight-over-one sash and fixed four-over-two sash windows. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and retains its weatherboard siding.
231 Second Street E	C	ca. 1925	Town Hall. Two-story, front-gable, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style building constructed as the Town Hall and is now a magistrates' office. The brick building features a prominent watertable and front recessed entrance with an elliptical fanlight. The façade of the building features a pediment with an oculus window. The building has a prominent but plain continuous frieze

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			supported by brick pilasters with simple Doric-style capitals. The windows have twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-twelve sash. The four rear bays of the building house the fire department, and have four overhead garage doors on the lowest level. The main-floor level of the fire department features larger windows capped with blind arches. A one-story, single-bay, flat roof addition is located on the rear elevation. The building now has an exterior elevator at the front of the building.
317 Second Street E	C	ca. 1900	House. This L-shaped, one-story, three-bay, frame house has a one-story, hip-roof porch with a spindle frieze and plain posts with decorative spandrels linking the side-gable main block to the front gable wing. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding and has original four-over-four sash windows. A return cornice decorates the side and front gables. A one-story, gable-roof ell is located on the rear elevation.
	C	ca. 1950	Garage. One-story, gable-front, frame garage covered with aluminum siding. The building is open on the front elevation.
318 Second Street E	C	ca. 1950	Commercial Building. This one-story, two-bay commercial building is constructed of concrete block. The building has a one-story, shed-roof porch across the façade. The window on the façade is a fixed-light sash located next to a wood panel door.
475 Second Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. A two-and-a-half story brick Tudor Revival-style house with multi-light casement windows, slate roof, shed dormer and clipped gables characteristic of the style. The house has a flat-roofed porch on the façade and one on the east elevation that are one-story with an open porch above featuring a metal balustrade. The

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			primary entrance to the house features sidelights and transom. The gable windows are diamond paned. The building also features twelve-over-one sash windows on the side elevations. A brick and lattice wall encloses the backyard, which includes a clay tennis court.
	C	ca. 1925	Garage. One-story. Brick, open-bay garage with a flat roof.
502 Second Street E	C	ca. 1915	House. This one-and-a-half story, side-gable brick bungalow features an inset front porch with arched spandrel on stout brick piers and a brick balustrade. Eight-over-eight light vinyl windows are on the façade. The front gable-roof dormer is sheathed in vinyl siding. A gable hood supported by large brackets covers the central entry on the gable end (Smith St.) elevation. This elevation features six-over-one windows and decorative flat arches over the windows and doors. A slightly projecting brick chimney and a projecting shed-roofed bay are located on the east elevation.
507 Second Street E.	C	ca. 1895	House. A Queen Anne-style house, this one-and-a-half story building has a one-story wraparound porch with turn posts. The porch has a hexagonal turret at one end. The house has a high hip roof with a slightly projecting front gable, side gable, and gable dormer. The house has tall brick chimneys. A sunburst design is located in the decorative gable over the front entry, which features sidelights and a transom. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and has replacement windows.
103 Second Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house has a projecting gable entry. The house has a brick stoop with metal awning. The house is covered with aluminum siding and has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash. A

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	NC	ca. 1960	secondary entrance with a metal awning is supported by metal posts and is located on the gable end. The house has a rear deck. Garage. Frame, one-story, front-gable, two-bay (one car-sized opening and one door), garage. The building has aluminum siding.
109 Second Street W	C	ca. 1935	House. A one-and-a-half story, side-gable, three-bay bungalow has a one-story porch across the façade which links to a porte cochere. The porte cochere and porch have paneled posts with decorative spandrels resting on brick piers. A gable-front dormer is centered on the façade. Stick brackets decorate the roof line of the house, dormer, and porch. A one-story rear wing has a one-story shed-roof addition. The gable-end chimney has an exposed brick face. The house is covered with vinyl, as is the solid balustrade on the porch. The windows are four-over-one sash. A low concrete-block wall separates the front yard from the sidewalk and driveway.
201 Smith Street N	NC	ca. 1930	House. One-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame building covered with pressed board siding. A one-story, shed-roof porch spans the façade and has metal posts. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof wing is located on the rear elevation. The house has a replacement porch, new siding, and replacement windows.
202 Smith Street N	C	ca. 1940	House. This one-story, three-bay, gable-front, concrete block house has replacement vinyl windows. The window openings have brick sills. A one-story, hip-roof porch connects with a side gable porch on the side elevation and has wood post supports. A one-story porch is located on the rear elevation.
	NC	ca. 1990	Outbuilding. One-story, front-gable, one-bay, frame storage building. Prefabricated.

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203 Smith Street N	NC	ca. 1920/ ca. 1970	Butler-Watson House. This house is composed of two gable-front buildings that were standing on this lot and then moved together ca. 1970. The house has a two-bay gable-front façade with a one-bay side gable addition, built ca. 1975. The house has six-over-six and four-over-four light sash, and is covered with vinyl siding.
	NC	ca. 1975	Outbuilding. One-story, front-gable, frame building with pressed board siding.
206 Smith Street N	C	ca. 1940	House. One-story, gable-front, three-bay concrete-block dwelling with a hip roof porch with metal supports. The house has six-over-six sash windows on brick sills. The building is two bays deep, and has a one-story rear porch that is partially enclosed.
212 Smith Street N	C	ca. 1920	John and Minnie Hinton House. One-story, three-bay, hip-roof frame house with a gable-front dormer and an engaged porch on the façade. The porch has metal posts and a ca. 1960 plain balustrade. The building is sheathed with pressed board siding and retains its original metal roof. The house has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows and an interior brick chimney.
302 Smith Street N	C	ca. 1930	House. One-story, three-bay, front-gable, frame house sheathed with pressed board over weatherboard. The one-story, shed-roof porch runs across the façade and has rebuilt simple porch posts and balustrade (ca. 1990). The house has a metal roof, as does the porch. The building is two bays deep and has one-over-one windows.
210 Smith Street S	C	ca. 1955	House. Two-story, side-gable, brick Colonial Revival-style house. The house is five bays wide with a three-bay, one-story, side-gable wing that houses a garage. The house has brick sills and a

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			brick soldier course above the window openings. The house has six-over-six sash windows and a gable hooded door surround with flanking pilasters.
	NC	ca. 1975	Outbuilding. One-story, front-gable roof, brick building.
257 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1910	Heartley House. This house is associated with the Heartley family who donated the land across the street for the First Missionary Baptist Church. The one-story, side-gable, three-bay, house has a decorative central gable with a diamond-shaped louver. The house has a gable-roofed rear ell. The building retains its four-over-four sash windows and is sheathed with pressed board siding. A shed-roof porch with square posts runs across the length of the façade. A brick retaining wall is located along the eastern property line.
	C	ca. 1930	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front, frame storage building.
Stallings Street E and Lombard Street N	C	ca. 1924/ ca. 1950	First Missionary Baptist Church. This church was constructed ca. 1924 and expanded ca. 1950. The brick gable-front building was constructed with a one-bay, two-story, entry tower with a gable roof, on the southeast corner. The tower has segmental arched openings for the doors on the south and east elevations, and circular windows. The three-bay, central main block has segmental-arched windows with a circular window above. The building is five-bays deep and has arched opening above the stained glass windows. In ca. 1950, a two-story tower with gable roof was added to the southwest corner of the building. This tower has circular windows.
			Vacant lot.

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309 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame house has a one-story, shed roof porch with plain posts on the façade. The house has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows and a one-story, shed-roof wing on the rear elevation.
313 Stallings Street E	NC	ca. 1910/ ca. 1990	House. This one-story, side-gable, frame house has vinyl siding. The one-story porch on the façade has enclosed end bays and decorative front gables added above. The building has two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows. Vacant lot.
318 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame house has a one-story, hip-roof porch with metal supports on the façade. The house retains its four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows. A one-story, shed-roof wing is located on the side elevation. The house now has a tripartite window on the façade.
321 Stallings Street E	NC	ca. 1990	House. This one-story, three-bay gable front house has an engaged front porch. The house has vinyl windows and is veneered in brick. Vacant lot.
322 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-story, three-bay, gable-front frame building retains its German siding, exposed rafters, triangular braces at the gable peaks and eaves, and four-over-four sash windows on the façade; two-over-two horizontal sash elsewhere. The house, three-bays deep, has a one-story, shed-roof porch with metal supports.
334 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, side-gable, three-bay, vinyl-sided, frame house has a central entry with adjacent two-over-two and four-over-four sash

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			windows. The house is banked, with the rear elevation level with the ground. The house has a one-story, shed-roof porch with metal supports across the façade, and retains two-over-two sash windows. A one-story, shed-roof wing is located on the rear elevation.
336 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, side-gable, single-pile, three-bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding. A one-story, shed-roof, two-bay porch with metal supports is located on the façade. The house has one-over-one, four-over-four, and two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows.
300 block Stallings Street E	NC	ca. 1920/ ca. 1940/ ca. 1980/ ca. 1995	St. Augustine's African Methodist Episcopal Church. This sprawling church is composed of a concrete-block main sanctuary, constructed ca. 1920, which is six-bays deep and three-bays wide. Two one-story, gable-front entries built of concrete block are located on the façade. The ca. 1995 small gable-front portico fronts the two entries and has four vinyl columns. A one-story side (west), shed-roof, concrete-block addition runs the length of the sanctuary. A one-story, rear, gable-roof, concrete-block addition was built as a fellowship hall. A playground and basketball courts are located behind the church, and are used as community recreation areas.
425 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1920	House. This one-story, three-bay, hip-roof, frame house has an engaged porch on the façade. The porch has metal supports. A front-gable dormer is located on the façade. The house retains its four-over-four sash windows but is sided in vinyl.
			Vacant lot.
427 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1950	House. This one-story, three-bay, gable-front concrete-block house has an engaged one-bay corner porch with plain posts. The house has six-

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			over-six and two-over-two (horizontal light) sash windows. Weatherboard siding is located in the gables.
437 Stallings Street E	C	ca. 1910	House. This one-story, five-bay, side-gable frame dwelling is sheathed with pressed-board and aluminum siding. The house has a one-story, shed-roof porch with metal supports on the façade. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows and interior brick chimneys.
204 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1905	House. This one-story, side-gable house sits on a corner lot. The house features exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends and has applied scrollwork decoration at the eave corners. The front shed-roof porch has pierced split balustrade separated by paired posts with spandrel trim between the post and plate. The primary entrance is topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights. The house retains its weatherboard siding and four-over-four light sash windows. The house has a rear-gable roof ell with decorative gable and a shed-roof porch with metal supports.
205 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1905	House. This two-story, frame house with a front projecting wing is covered with vinyl siding. The house retains its original four-over-four paired windows, and ornate decorative chimneys. The posts of the hip-roofed porch on the façade have been replaced. The house has a flat hood over the first-floor gable porch which also has a balustrade. The building also has a side porch. Vacant lot.
211 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1930	Telephone Building. One-story, Colonial Revival-style building sheathed in brick veneer

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			with a rear two-story ell. The building has blind windows on the façade and a Doric-style door surround. The building features decorative brickwork.
212 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1885	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable roof, frame house has a rear gable ell with a one-story addition. The Italianate-style house retains its wood siding and a front porch supported by ornate posts with decorative spandrels. The porch also has a squat balustrade. The house features segmental arched windows with decorative hood moldings, as does the entry door; the windows retain their four-over-four light sash and are flanked with original wood shutters. Decorative, arched, louvered ventilators are centered at the attic level of each gable end. The house stands on a brick foundation. The building has pierced brackets under the eaves.
217 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1925	House. This one-and-a-half story, side-gable, brick and frame Tudoresque house has a gothic-arched door on the façade. The house features a front entry with a steeply-pitched gable roof supported by brackets. The house retains its original casement windows with diamond-shaped lights that flank the front entry. A one-story enclosed porch sheathed in aluminum siding is on the east elevation. The gables are also sheathed in aluminum siding. A chimney runs up the façade. The building has eight-over-eight sash windows.
	C	ca. 1940	Garage. One-and-a-half-story, gable-front frame garage with weatherboard siding and six-over-six sash windows.
218 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1925/ 1940	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house features a front, shingled, decorative gable with a decorative wood ventilator. The house retains its wood siding, and features a

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			metal roof and three-over-one light sash windows. The porch was rebuilt in 2008 after it was damaged by a falling tree; it has square posts standing on brick piers. A one-story gable-roof rear ell has a one-story shed-roof addition.
	C	ca. 1940	Garage. One-story, frame, hip-roof garage.
220 Stallings Street W	NC	ca. 1975	House. One-story house sheathed with brick veneer. The house has an L-plan with a recessed entry on the façade. The porch is centered on the front gable wing. The vinyl windows in the building are paired one-over-one sash.
223 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1930	House. This one-story bungalow has a hip roof with a recessed wraparound porch with a porte cochere supported by decorative brick piers. Windows in the house are paired with six-over-one sash. The house has a hip-roof dormer. The main entry features a transom and sidelights. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding.
	C	ca. 1930	Garage. One-story, hip-roof frame garage sheathed with weatherboards.
			Vacant lot.
302 Stallings Street W	NC	ca. 1960	House. One-story hip-roof building with a one-bay projecting hip-roof wing on the façade. The house has a curved corner entry, and a three-part window with large fixed pane. The windows contain two-over-two horizontal sash. The building is sheathed in vinyl.
303 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1945	House. This one-story, Colonial Revival-style house has a pedimented entry, and a side-gable roof with a slightly projecting front gable wing for entry. An exterior brick chimney runs up the east elevation. A one-story porch decorates the east end and has metal supports. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding and has one-over-

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			one sash windows.
			Vacant lot.
306 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1940	House. This one-story, three-bay, side-gable bungalow has a recessed porch and has a central gable roof dormer with fixed sash window and brackets. The house also has a bay window on the gable end. The house has vinyl siding and vinyl windows.
309 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1935	House. A one-story, three-bay house with a hip roof and engaged porch, the house has vinyl siding and windows. The building also has a hip-roof dormer. The porch posts are original and are tapered, standing on brick piers.
	NC	ca. 1995	Outbuilding. One-story frame, gable-front shed.
313 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1955	House. This frame, Cape Cod-style house has a three-bay façade, side-gable roof, and vinyl siding. The house also has a front-gable porch with metal supports. A one-story side porch has been enclosed. The house retains six-over-six paired sash wood windows and is sheathed in vinyl.
	NC	ca. 1970	Garage. Two-bay, frame, gable-front garage sheathed in vinyl siding. Prefabricated.
319 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1930	House. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable house has three dormers on the façade that are linked with a shed roof with extended and curved rafter ends. A recessed porch runs across the façade and is supported by paired columns linked by a solid weatherboarded balustrade. The front entrance has multi-light sidelights and transom. Four-part windows flank the front entry. The house has one-over-one sash windows. The tops of the brick chimneys are corbelled. The house retains it weatherboard siding and is now four apartments.

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
320 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1940	House. This one-story brick bungalow has a hip-roof main block with a side-gable wing. The porch across the façade links the main block to the wing and is supported with brick posts and has brick balustrade. The porch has a front gable over its entry. The house has tripartite windows with multi-light sash above a single sash. The building also has a tapered brick chimney.
	C	ca. 1940	Garage. One-story, two-bay, clipped-front-gable, frame garage with metal roof.
330 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1915/ 1920	House. A Neoclassical-style house, this large dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories tall and has hip roof. The three-bay, double-pile house has a wraparound porch with Ionic-style columns (some have been replaced with simpler columns). A central, second-floor balcony is located on the façade, and is sheltered (along with the porch) by a colossal, one-bay entry portico with Doric-style columns. The house has asbestos shingled siding, and retains peaked lintels and one-over-one sash windows. One hip-roof dormer is located on each of the side elevations. Sidelights flank the primary entry which is topped with a transom. A one-story, gable-roof, side-entry porch is located on the Robertson Street elevation.
331 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1930/ 1955	House. This two-story, side-gable, frame house has a side-gable carport with a metal roof. The house is sheathed with asbestos shingles. A one-story, shed-roof rear addition is located on the south elevation. The house has one-over-one sash windows. The gabled entry hood is supported by brackets.
337 Stallings Street W	NC	ca. 1950	House. This side-gable, one-story, three-bay, frame house has a small shed-roof entry porch that dates to ca. 1980. It is sheathed with vinyl siding, has replacement windows, and has a one-

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			story, shed-roof wing on the east elevation.
341 Stallings Street W	NC	ca. 1950/ 1995	House. A side-gable house with a front-gable wing, this building was substantially remodeled ca. 1995, with new siding, windows and porch added.
401 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1950	House and Apartments. This property consists of a house with a large concrete-block apartment wing. The house, which faces Stallings Street is a one-story, side-gable building with a shed-roof wing. The frame house is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has six-over-six sash windows. The porch has square piers supporting the roof. A porte cochere links the house to the apartment wing. The apartment wing has three units, each with a front gable or shed roof porch over the entrance. To one side of each entrance is a large picture window. A chain-link fence defines the front yard of the house.
	C	ca. 1950	Pump/utility house. Small, cement block pump house with shed roof.
407 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front concrete-block house that has six-over six light windows. The house is three-bays deep. A one-story gable-front entry porch features a simple balustrade. The building has Colonial Revival influences as seen in the trim around the windows on the facade. Identical to 409 W. Stallings Street.
409 Stallings Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front concrete-block house that has six-over six light windows. The house is three-bays deep. A one-story gable-front entry porch features a simple balustrade. The building has Colonial Revival influences as seen in the trim around the windows on the facade. Identical to 407 W. Stallings

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description Street.
500 block, Stallings Street W	C	1881	Clayton City Cemetery. The Clayton City Cemetery was established in 1881. The cemetery features a cobblestone wall defining its perimeter which borders Stallings, Front, and Cemetery streets. There are five iron gates: two on the longer sides (Stallings and Front streets) and one on Cemetery Street. A lane leads from the east end of Front Street to the gate on Cemetery Street. There is a variety of grave stones, with most being marble or granite. Some of the family plots have iron fences, low stone walls, or concrete coping. The stones are laid approximately in rows and are fairly evenly distributed throughout the cemetery. The cemetery has mature shade trees.
113 Whitaker Street E.	C	ca. 1910	House. One-story, three-bay, hip-roof house with extended rafter ends. The house is banked, with the rear brick foundation exposed. The house retains its original windows, including multi-light sash over one-light windows and two casement windows flanking the primary entrance. An engaged porch runs across the façade and has battered posts. The house has one hip-roof dormer on the façade.
121 Whitaker Street E.	C	ca. 1900/ 1935	Watson House. This one-and-a-half story, gable-front house has a side gable-roof wing and a shed dormer. The house was remodeled ca. 1935 with a shed-roof enclosure on the section linking the front gable to the wing. A side, shed-roof addition was built onto the west end. The house has twelve-over-one sash windows. Massive stuccoed piers hold up a flat-roof porch on the façade and east elevation.
210 Whitaker Street W	C	ca. 1955	House. One-story, gable-front brick house with a recessed front entry. A slightly projecting front

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
			gable roof is supported by metal brackets. The house is four bays deep and has six-over-six replacement windows.
214 Whitaker Street W	C	ca. 1950	House. This one-story, side-gable Cape Cod-style house is sheathed with asbestos shingles (most likely an original finish). The house has paired six-over-six windows and a Colonial Revival-style surround with fluted pilasters highlighting the main entrance. The house has a portico sheltering the entry. The front-gable portico has metal supports. The house has a concrete-block foundation.
218 Whitaker Street W	C	ca. 1945	House. This one-story, front-gable house has a two-bay façade and is five bays deep. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding and has one-over-one sash windows. The house features a projecting front gable porch with metal supports and a slightly recessed entry.
	C	ca. 1950	Outbuilding. One-story frame outbuilding sheathed in aluminum siding.
200 block, Whitaker Street W	NC	ca. 1990	Clayton Church in Christ. A one-story, front-gable church veneered in brick. The church has a side, shed-roof addition and a front-gable entry bay that projects slightly. The windows feature one horizontal light over two vertical lights.
230 Whitaker Street W	C	ca. 1879/ ca. 1935	Bryant House. The Bryant House has an L-shaped plan and stands two stories tall. The frame building is sheathed in aluminum siding. The house features a ca. 1935 shed-roof porch on the façade which has tapered posts resting on brick piers. The primary entrance has a later, Colonial Revival-style surround with flanking pilasters and a broken pediment. A tripartite bay with windows projects from the gable-front wing and side elevation. The house has a metal seamed roof and

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Address	C/NC	Date	Historic Name/Description
	C	ca. 1950	gable returns. The windows are four-over-four sash and decorative multi-light sash windows with curved lights. Outbuilding. One-story, frame, gable-front building with an open bay. A door is located on the gable-end elevation that faces the house. The building is weatherboarded and has an asphalt roof.
231 Whitaker Street W	C	ca. 1955	House. This one-story brick Ranch house has a hip roof with a slightly projecting hip-roof wing on the façade. The four-bay house features one-over-one sash windows and a large fixed pane window with sidelights on the façade. A brick carport is located on the rear of the building.
Between First Street E and Front Street E	C	ca. 1853/ with many later changes	North Carolina Railroad Right of Way. One set of railroad tracks run through the historic district, between East First Street and East Front Street. The tracks are on a level area, just north of First Street, and the land drops off on the north side of the tracks. Since its construction, the railroad has been upgraded and repaired with new rails, crossing signs, signals, etc.

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Summary

The town of Clayton, located in western Johnston County, North Carolina, grew up around a stop on a stage coach route, which became the preferred alignment for the North Carolina Railroad. A railroad station was established here in 1853, and the town began to prosper. Clayton was incorporated in 1869, and from the late 1860s to the present, became the entrepot for the region. The commercial core of the town first developed along the two roads flanking the railroad, Front and First streets, but by the early twentieth century, Main Street became the mercantile center. Masonry commercial buildings from the 1890s through the early 1960s remain intact on First and Main streets. Dwellings for the town's occupants were located mostly at both ends of Main Street, on First and Front streets, and in a grid-pattern of streets just north and south of the commercial area. Residences include fine examples of popular and vernacular styles of single-family dwellings from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The town's early twentieth-century educational buildings for white children are intact within the district, as are many excellent examples of ecclesiastical architecture, including Horne Memorial United Methodist Church (1912-1916), and the First Missionary Baptist Church (1924).

During the early twentieth century, a strong African American community developed in Clayton on the north side of the railroad tracks in response to the Jim Crow era of segregation, which became codified in North Carolina in 1900 with the passing of the Disfranchisement Amendment that took away voting rights from the state's African Americans. This neighborhood became a cohesive, successful, and self-sufficient African American enclave. This neighborhood is an integral part of the historic district and retains residences, stores, and churches that were built in response to this change in laws and settlement patterns.

The Clayton Historic District, encompassing twenty-five blocks bounded by West Barnes, Mill, South Lombard, and Blanche streets, meets Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Ethnic Heritage (Black) and Criterion C for its collection of both popular and vernacular architectural styles. The period of significance, ca. 1850 to 1959, begins with the date of the town's earliest extant buildings, and ends at the close of the last substantial building period during which new commercial structures and residences were constructed within the historic core of the town.

Historical Background, and the Commerce and Ethnic Heritage (Black) Contexts

The first town in the area of present-day Clayton, was a small village that grew up around Gulley's Store, which became a post office in 1845. Gulley's Store was adjacent to a community known as Stallings Station, which was a stop on the stage route from Hillsborough to New Bern. Travelers stopped for the night or to change horses at a house occupied by a widow named Sarah Stallings.² The North Carolina Railroad, along its route to connect Goldsboro and Charlotte,

² Supporting this traditional local history is the listing of a Sarah E. Stallings, a widow, in the 1860 census for the area. She is listed as a "farmeress." Stallings owned real estate worth \$3,000. She lived with her son, Isaac, and a servant. Stallings could not read or write; Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1860; <http://Ancestry.com>; accessed June 20, 2007.

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established a stop at Stallings Station in 1853, and the town developed around the station. Landowners in the vicinity were Mrs. Stallings, Captain J. B. Smith, and Benajah Horne.³

During the early years, Sarah Stalling's son-in-law, William Sanders, built a hotel in the town. Two stores were then built, one by Jule Nichols and the other by W. W. Cox. A turpentine distillery was established by Troy Bunn, and a barroom built and operated by Wesley Hicks. Despite this auspicious beginning, many of the early boosters of the area moved on to Mississippi and Alabama in 1859, including Jule Nichols, and Sarah Stallings and her two sons-in-law.

The Civil War and the economic downturn which followed, led to difficult times in the new town.⁴ In 1867, Ashley Horne, who became one of the most successful merchants in Clayton, bought out the stock of goods of one of the town's stores. Branson's *North Carolina Business Directory* for 1867-1868 notes three merchants in Clayton: W. H. Cox, Maney & Durham, and J. M. White. The postmaster was Mrs. A. M. Noble. Soon thereafter, W.H. McCullers Sr. & Sons, and J. G. Barbour & Sons established businesses, and the town began to develop into a major trading center for the region.

Three theories about how Clayton received its name have been proposed: that the town was named for a school teacher who established an academy there; that it was named for an engineer who was one of the surveyors of the North Carolina Railroad; and that it was named for U. S. Senator John Middleton Clayton (1796-1856) of Delaware.⁵ Regardless of how it received its name, and the most likely possibility is that it was named for Senator Clayton, the town was incorporated in 1869.

Ten years later, Branson's *Directory* noted a shoemaking manufactory and a turpentine distillery in town, as well as thirteen merchants. By the mid-1880s, the town boasted an attorney, a blacksmith and wheelwright, a boarding house, a druggist, two fertilizer agents, seventeen general merchants, two physicians, and three saloons.⁶

From the 1860s through the 1880s, the town developed along the streets of West Stallings, West and East Front, and West and East First streets, the area that is now the northwest quadrant of town. Due to the town's growth and promise, a town cemetery was established at the western end of West Front Street in 1881.

³ J. T. Ellington, "Clayton, North Carolina, A Sketch of its Early History, and Some Recollections of Former Days" in John T. Talton, *Illustrated Handbook of Clayton, North Carolina and Vicinity*, (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and Broughton Printing Co 1909) 5.

⁴ Ellington, 6.

⁵ "The Rise of Clayton," in *Heritage of Johnston County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Heritage of Johnston County Book Committee, 1985) 32. The third reason was published in a 1905 bulletin by the U. S. Geological Survey.

⁶ *Chantaigne's North Carolina State Directory and Gazetteer, 1883-1884*. Raleigh, N.C. J. H. Chataingne, 1883.

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By 1896, the town of Clayton had a population of 675. The town supported two boarding houses, a restaurant, two blacksmiths, a carriage and wheelwright company, two shoemakers, a turpentine distillery, an undertaker, a druggist, seventeen merchants, a corn and flour mill, three cotton gins, a steam saw and corn mill, and three fraternal lodges.⁷ With the mills, cotton gins, and distillery, Clayton had a solid industrial base to its diverse economy. None of the buildings associated with these early industries survive into the twenty-first century.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Smithfield, the county seat, was the largest town in Johnston County, but it primarily served as the entrepot for the eastern half of the county, where it is located. Clayton was the second most populous town in the county, and served as the commercial center for western Johnston and part of eastern Wake counties.

By the end of the nineteenth century, and into the twentieth century, Johnston County became one of the leading cotton producing counties in the state. Although cotton and tobacco were grown throughout all areas of the county, the western and central portions of the county were the primary cotton producing areas, with tobacco dominating the eastern portion. As a result, the larger tobacco warehouses were located in Smithfield, and the Clayton cotton market was a very prominent one in the county. The Clayton Cotton Market was a thriving operation, with early buyers being R. B. Whitley & Co., J. G. Barbour & Sons, Central Oil and Fertilizer Company, and the Clayton Supply Company. Local historians have noted that the Clayton Cotton Market was known as “the biggest little cotton market in the Carolinas.”⁸ In 1909, around 12,000 bales of cotton were sold in town and by 1935, Clayton buyers and the town’s two cotton mills bought 24,084 bales of cotton. According to a local history, “A frequent sight in the fall of the year was that of huge bales of cotton, sometimes weighing nearly 500 lbs. each, stacked all around the warehouses, loading platforms and in the storage areas. These businesses were all near the railroad for easy shipping.”⁹

The Clayton Cotton Mills building is located at the east end of the district, on the north side of the railroad tracks. The company, organized in 1900, was the first cotton mill in town, and was founded as a result of the town’s status as a regional cotton market. A second cotton mill, the Liberty Cotton Mill, located west of the historic district on Main Street and south of the railroad tracks, soon followed. The Liberty Cotton Mill still stands, but has been altered. The work at both mills was primarily spinning cotton into thread. The Clayton Cotton Mills building survives as a reminder of the industrial base of the town. From the late nineteenth century into the middle twentieth century, cotton and the industries associated with it, dominated Clayton’s economy and were an essential part of the town’s identity and prosperity.

⁷ Levi Branson, ed. *Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory, 1896, Volume VIII* (Raleigh, N.C.: Levi Branson, Office Publisher, 1896) 363-370.

⁸ “Clayton,” *Heritage of Johnston County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem, N.C.: Heritage of Johnston County Book Committee, 1985) 55.

⁹ “Clayton,” *Heritage of Johnston County, North Carolina*, 55.

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The railroad fostered another significant economic mainstay in the town, the B. M. Robertson Mule Company which was founded in 1898. Robertson had two mule stables, one on Lombard Street, which still survives, that could handle up to fifty mules; a second stable (operating under the name Tennessee Mule Company) was located near the freight yard and handled approximately seventy mules. Robertson purchased most of the mules from major cities in the south and midwest, including Richmond, Atlanta, and St. Louis. The mules were shipped into town on trains, and then sold to local farmers who used them in both their cotton and tobacco fields. Benson, a town southeast of Clayton, and Clayton were two of the major towns in the area for mule sales. The company continued to sell mules after World War II, but began to sell tractors in 1946 or 1947. By the late 1950s, they were out of the mule business, and into the farm machinery equipment business.¹⁰

Other prominent businesses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century included the numerous stores for dry goods and general merchandise, as well as establishments that combined groceries with spirits. H. L. Barnes and J. W. Hanes each operated one of these businesses, "The White Rabbit" and the "Eagle," respectively. Barnes and Hanes sold rye, corn whiskey, bourbons, brandies, wine, beers, and ales by the bottle and by the jugs. W. A. Robertson and Dr. J. J. Young were the owners of the Clayton Drugstore during this time.¹¹

In 1909, Main Street in Clayton was a dirt road lined with one and two-story commercial buildings that were of frame and brick construction. Major industries in town included the Clayton Cotton Mills, Clayton Foundry and Machine Works, the Clayton Oil Mills, and Liberty Cotton Mills. In fall 1909, the Clayton Tobacco Market opened for the first time, in two warehouses, the Liberty Tobacco Warehouse and the Star Tobacco Warehouse (both no longer stand). In the same year, Clayton supported over thirty-one stores, two barber shops, and four hotels/boarding houses.¹² J. G. Barbour & Sons had set up their grocery and dry goods business at 401 Main Street, in a two-story brick building, constructed in 1901, that still stands.

During the early years of the twentieth century, a strong African American community developed in Clayton on the north side of the railroad tracts. With the codification of segregation through the passing of laws and social codes that legalized segregation, African American communities were established in almost all North Carolina towns and cities that had even a small number of black residents. Legalized segregation in North Carolina coalesced in 1900, when the Disfranchisement Amendment took voting rights from African Americans.¹³ An unintended by-product of segregation was the rise in black-owned commercial businesses to serve the African American neighborhoods. As noted by architectural historian M. Ruth Little who has studied African American neighborhoods in North Carolina: "In the harsh climate of the segregated

¹⁰ Doris Cannon, "Robertson Brother Still in Business At Clayton," *Smithfield Herald*, July 31, 1981.

¹¹ Clayton," *Heritage of Johnston County, North Carolina*, 56.

¹² Talton, 1909.

¹³ M. Ruth Little, "The Other Side of the Tracks: The Middle-Class Neighborhoods That Jim Crow Built in Early-Twentieth-Century North Carolina," in Annmarie Adams and Sally McMurry, *Exploring Everyday Landscapes: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture VII* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997) 269.

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South, blacks who had patronized white businesses and white doctors and other professionals in the presegregation years of the 1880s and 1890s turned to black businesses and professionals after 1900, producing a growing middle class of enterprising African Americans.”¹⁴

On the north side of the railroad tracks in Clayton, a small African American commercial district developed on East Front Street and at the intersection of East Front and North Lombard streets. Three concrete block stores that were constructed for the community survive, at 432 East Front Street (ca. 1945), and 201 and 203 North Lombard Street (both ca. 1946). 203 North Lombard Street, from the 1940s through 1960s, also served as a kindergarten for African American children. These buildings served as a meeting place for the community both during the day and the evenings, and the stores offered the same merchandise as the traditional general store of the period—food, soap, cleaning products, cigarettes, candy, etc. This neighborhood is similar to those found in other small towns and cities of eastern North Carolina, such as the East End in Ahoskie, Hertford County, The Corner in Snow Hill, Greene County that developed around an early twentieth-century African American school, and the East End Historic District in Wilson, Wilson County. All three of these districts include residences and commercial buildings associated with the African American communities in these towns.

In 1912, Clayton was electrified and running water pumped to the businesses and houses. The water was pumped in from deep wells. Highway No. 10 (later known as Old Highway No. 70) was built through Clayton in 1924, the first road improvement of many to come that would encourage growth and make Clayton more accessible to Raleigh. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, Clayton’s major religious congregations built large and impressive churches, including Horne Memorial United Methodist church (1912-1916), located in the district on Second Street. Public education for white children was formalized and consolidated, and major brick institutional buildings were constructed, including the Clayton Graded School (1915) and Clayton Grammar School (1926), both within the district on Second Street.

The Clayton Banking Company was founded in the early twentieth century by Ashley Horne, J. T. Talton, R. B. Whitley, and D. H. McCullers, among others, and a large, brick bank building was constructed on 107 First Street (ca. 1909). The Bank of Clayton soon followed, and in 1920, an ornate Neoclassical-style building was erected for the bank at 200 East Main Street. Automobile-related businesses also developed during the 1920s and 1930s, including gasoline stations, automobile service stations, and automobile dealerships. The first Ford dealership in Clayton was constructed at 114 West Main Street, ca. 1920, (which still stands), and was operated by J. O. Vinson.

Civic Clubs were formed, including the Rotary Club (1925); the Halcyon (1912) and the Felecia (1928), literary clubs; the Music Club (1927); and the Woman’s Club (ca. 1910), whose handsome headquarters is located within the district at 109 S. Church Street.¹⁵ Clayton was a

¹⁴ Little, 277.

¹⁵ Talton, 1936.

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very wealthy and successful town in the 1920s, so much so that some local historians have described it as “the richest town per capita” in the United States during that decade.¹⁶

The economic downturn of the 1930s slowed growth in Clayton, but by the late 1930s, with the cessation of years of drought and corresponding agricultural disasters, the economy of the town began to improve. The railroad was still a strong presence, with numerous freight and passenger trains stopping at the depot. All of the streets within the district had been laid out, with the exception of Clay Street, which developed in the 1950s. The growing, marketing and processing of cotton remained a major business, and a local slogan in Clayton was “Boost your cotton market and let your cotton market boost your town.”¹⁷

In 1948 the first street in the town was paved, and five years later, Highway 70, which bypassed Clayton, was hard surfaced and opened to traffic. Two residential developments, outside of the town’s historic center, were opened in 1955 and 1956, and growth moved away from downtown. The commercial core along East Main Street remained strong through the 1950s, but began to wane in the 1960s. The town’s dependence on the railroad also declined, and its dependence on the automobile increased. Residents began to commute to Raleigh for work using Highway 70, rather than working in town.

Clayton’s population, in 1980, was 4,091 and nearly doubled during the next twenty years, reaching just fewer than 7,000 in 2000. Over the next six years the town’s population mushroomed, gaining about 6,000 residents. However, with this population explosion, interest in the town’s history and its significant historic buildings increased, with more of the commercial buildings downtown being renovated, and the town’s historic school buildings being converted into the Clayton Center (for arts and culture) and as offices for the town.

**Architecture Context: Mid-Nineteenth through Mid-Twentieth Century Small Town
Architecture, Johnston County, North Carolina**

The buildings within the Clayton Historic District illustrate the full range of building types found in the small towns of Johnston County, North Carolina, from the middle of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Clayton’s earliest surviving buildings are primarily found on First, Front, Main, Fayetteville and Second streets, the streets nearest the railroad. The buildings in Clayton follow the popular styles of the time period, as well as the vernacular forms found throughout the region.

The two earliest buildings in Clayton are found at the northwest and southeast corners of the district, the dwelling at 432 Kildee, which was constructed ca. 1855, and the Durham-Ellington Compton House at 601 East Main Street. The Durham-Ellington-Compton House, ca. 1850, is a handsome Greek Revival-style dwelling that exhibits a form and finish that was popular in the 1840s and 1850s in Johnston County: a three-bay, double-pile two-story, hip-roof house with

¹⁶ “Clayton,” *Heritage of Johnston County, North Carolina*, 33.

¹⁷ Talton, 1936.

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exterior end brick chimneys and classically-inspired woodwork. The house features a two-story portico that is has simply detailed octagonal columns connected by a slender balustrade and topped by a pediment. The house has a central-passage plan which is entered through a door flanked with sidelights and topped by a transom. The house at 432 Kildee Street is contemporary with the Durham-Ellington-Compton House, but is more vernacular in form. The house is a two-story, single-pile building with a hip-roof porch across the façade, a rear ell, and two exterior end chimneys. This house form is found throughout North Carolina, and was constructed in towns and in rural areas from the 1840s through 1910s.

The majority of buildings in the Clayton Historic District date to the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century. One popular style that is represented in the town is the Italianate style, which dates from ca. 1880 through 1900. This style is characterized by ornate and fanciful wood trim on porches and surrounding window and door openings. Segmental arches and bay windows are often found on Italianate-style buildings. The best surviving Italianate-style dwelling in Clayton is the M. E. Yelvington House (ca. 1895), at 104 North Fayetteville Street. Located just a block from the railroad, the exuberant house has tiered porches on the façade with turned posts, decorative spandrels, and elaborate drop finials. The house has an ornate entry hood with pierced brackets on the gable-front façade.

Just a block away, facing the railroad, at 121 First Street, is the Ernest L. Hinton House (ca. 1900), which exemplifies the more diminutive Queen Anne-style houses found in Johnston County's small towns. The Queen Anne style dates from the late 1880s through ca. 1915 in Johnston County, and is characterized by an irregular floorplan, ornate and numerous porches, trim meant to evoke late medieval style dwellings in Great Britain (including windows with numerous small panes of glass, some colored, shingles, and heavy wood trim). The Ernest L. Hinton House has many of these characteristics, including several wood-shingled gables with elaborate scrolled spandrels, a projecting porch pavilion with a partial hexagonal roof, and a wraparound porch with turned posts. The house at 326 South Page Street (ca. 1895) is a very good example of a smaller and simpler Queen Anne-style house. The dwelling has the asymmetrical plan, a decorative wraparound porch, and shingled gables of the style, but is not overly elaborate. The John Mayo House, at 302 South Fayetteville Street, (built around 1915) is an example of the larger (and later) Queen Anne style-dwellings in the town. The Mayo House has the characteristic asymmetrical massing, bay windows, and wraparound porch that defines the style. The house also has bracketed corners at the roof gables, roof cresting (made of wood), and corbelled brick chimney caps. David Barbour built his Queen Anne-style house, at 307 South Lombard Street (ca. 1905), and its numerous gables have decorative sheathing. The house also has several bay windows, a small central second-story porch, an asymmetrical plan, and an extensive wraparound porch.

A few examples of the Neoclassical style are also found in the district. The Neoclassical style, dating from 1895 to 1950, uses classical forms which became popular again after the 1893 Columbian Exposition at Chicago's World Fair. It is widely used for public and residential buildings. Houses built in this style are usually two or two-and-a-half stories tall and have

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symmetrical facades, often with full-height porticos. The house at 330 West Stallings Street (ca. 1915, 1920) is a two-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame house with a first-story wraparound porch and a second-story balcony sheltered under a colossal portico. The First Baptist Church of Clayton (1920, 1957, 2007), at 411 Fayetteville Street N., is an example of the use of the style for public buildings. This brick church is built on the Akron plan with a central rotunda covered by a low dome and features two identical porticos, one that faces Whitaker Street; the other faces Fayetteville Street. An angled wall with a paired window links the two porticos. The porticos are supported by Ionic columns and a heavy molded cornice adorns the building. Two, two-story, brick wings extend from the porticos.

A few examples of the Tudor Revival style were constructed during the late 1920s through the 1930s. The Tudor Revival style is characterized by steeply pitched roof, gothic-arched openings, multi-light windows that are often casement or fixed in form. Some Tudor Revival-style buildings also have false half-timbering and shingle or slate roofs. The most outstanding Tudor Revival-style house in Clayton was constructed at 475 Second Street, in ca. 1925. This large, two-story brick building has multi-light casement windows, slate roof, and clipped gables characteristic of the style. A smaller version of the style is found at 217 West Stalling Street. This ca. 1925 house has a gothic-arched door on the façade. The house features a front entry with a steeply-pitched gable roof supported by brackets. The house retains its original casement windows with diamond-shaped lights that flank the front entry.

Vernacular dwellings built in town from the last decade of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century, are mostly one- or two-story, side-gable, single-pile, three-bay dwellings with exterior end brick chimneys, and often, a central decorative gable on the façade. The buildings also often have a rear gable ell that served as the kitchen and/or dining rooms for the dwellings. These vernacular buildings are found throughout the town. Two good examples are located on South Page Street (331 and 339), both dating to ca. 1900. Both examples have decorative shingled central gables, along with one-story porches across the façade. The Heartley House (ca. 1910), at 257 East Stallings Street, has a shingled central gable, retains its early four-over-four light window sash, and is a good example of a small, and plain, example of the form.

The Colonial Revival style thrived in town, and was used as the predominant architectural style of both small and large houses throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Large, two-story Colonial Revival-style houses with tripartite windows, elaborate door surrounds, multi-pane sash windows, and porticos with classical orders were built from the 1910s into the 1930s and are found mostly on South Fayetteville, East Main, and East Second streets. Notable examples include the Rudolph Barnes House, at 220 S. Fayetteville Street; the John T. Talton House, 311 S. Fayetteville Street; and the Swade E. Barbour Sr. House, 205 East Second Street. The Barnes House (1921) is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, and features a one-story elliptical entrance portico. The entry features an unusual leaded-glass transom that has an elliptical arch over the door. The front entrance is also flanked by sidelights; the first floor windows are tripartite and the original leaded glass transoms are intact but the lower window sash have been replaced. The John T. Talton House (ca. 1925) is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile house that

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has a low hip roof, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a porch wraps around the façade and side elevation and extends to form a porte cochere that has columns are Tuscan style. The front entry is flanked by sidelights. The Swade Barbour House (ca. 1934) is a well-preserved, two-story, side-gable, double-pile, three-bay Colonial Revival-style house with an entrance featuring a leaded-glass elliptical fanlight, flanked by sidelights. The windows are intact and feature upper sash with diamond and pointed-arched lights over a single-light lower sash. The entrance portico features elegant Doric-style square posts holding up a flat-roof with balustrade. The Horne Memorial United Methodist Church (1912-1916), at 121 Second Street E, is an example of the use of the Colonial Revival style for public buildings. The structure, faced with Flemish bond brick, is dominated by a tetrastyle pedimented portico of fluted Ionic columns. A segmental-arched hood, supported by curved brackets, surmounts the transomed double-door entrance. On the side elevations round-arched windows are recessed into the plane of the wall and feature prominent cast-stone keystones. A continuous boxed cornice and a separate molded frieze encircles the church. Crowning the top of the church is a handsome mansard-roofed bell tower whose round-arched openings are flanked by pilasters. The church has stained glass windows and decorative brickwork. A transverse rear section with pedimented roof contains Sunday School rooms.

The other dominant early twentieth-century form in Clayton was the bungalow. Bungalows in Clayton are usually one-and-a-half story, front or side gable buildings with wide overhanging eaves, a porch across the façade that usually features short columns or pillars on brick piers, exposed rafter ends or simple brackets at the roof line, and multi-light sash over a single sash window. Most bungalows are smaller in scale, and were built of both brick and frame. Examples are located on East Second Street, including the Col. C. H. Beddingfield House (ca. 1923), at 211 East Second Street, and the Dr. Harry E. Brooks House (ca. 1925), at 215 East Second Street. The Col. C. H. Beddingfield House has the triangular brackets and wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and deep porch that is characteristic of the form. The Dr. Harry E. Brooks House also has the characteristic deep porch which extends to include a porte cochere, triangular brackets, and one-and-a-half story bungalow form. Two mail-order houses, from the Aladdin Company, were also constructed on the 200 block of East Second Street, the ca. 1920 Lancaster House, at 206 East Second Street, and the ca. 1920/1960 Ashley Horne and Sons House, at 210 East Second Street. Both were originally front-gable bungalows with engaged front porches.

During the mid-twentieth century, two other styles dominated the residential buildings found within the Clayton Historic District, the Cape Cod and the Ranch house. Cape Cod-style houses are small, three-bay, one-and-a-half story, double-pile dwellings that often have some Colonial Revival-style elements, such as multi-light, double-hung sash windows (most popular types are six-over-six and eight-over-eight), classically influenced porticos over the primary entrance on the façade, and front-gable dormers. This style is called Cape Cod because the houses are said to resemble the small houses found throughout New England (most notably in Cape Cod) that date to the eighteenth through mid-twentieth century. Good examples within the district include the dwellings at 316 South Barbour Street (ca. 1940) and 318 South Fayetteville Street (ca. 1950).

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The house at 316 South Barbour Street is a one-and-a-half story, double-pile, side-gable building veneered in brick, and has the characteristic three-bays with a one-story side wing and a slightly projecting brick gable-end chimney. The house also has gable-roof dormers on the façade and six-over-six sash windows. The house at 318 South Fayetteville Street stands one-and-a-half stories with a steeply pitched side-gable roof, and has the characteristic three-bays-wide facade with eight-over-eight sash windows and two gable-front dormers are located on the facade. The central block is flanked by a one-bay side-gable roof wing and a one-story, flat-roof glazed porch.

Ranch houses began to be built within the district during the early 1950s, although they can date as early as the 1930s elsewhere. Ranch houses are usually one-story, side-gable, houses with a low profile and asymmetrical windows of different sizes (often including a large “picture” window on the façade) and a strong feeling of horizontality. They are often brick, and many have attached carports on one gable end. The houses at 130 Blanche Street (ca. 1955) and at 210 North Fayetteville Street (ca. 1955) are good examples of the style in the Clayton Historic District. The house at 130 Blanche Street is a one-story, side-gable brick Ranch house with eight-over-twelve sash windows, and has wide eaves that extend over the façade which adds to its feeling of horizontality. The house at 210 North Fayetteville Street has the characteristics of the Ranch house as built in Clayton; it is a one-story, side-gable Ranch house with a carport on the gable end. The brick house has eight-over-eight sash windows and a recessed entry.

Clayton has a remarkable number of commercial buildings that survive with good integrity from the early part of the twentieth century. Most are plain and one- and two-story buildings. The level of decoration varies, but most are simple brick buildings with little more than a decorative brick cornice. The Clayton Banking Company (1909), at 107 East First Street, has a recessed corner entry and a corbelled and dentiled cornice. Clayton’s other early twentieth-century bank building, the Bank of Clayton (ca. 1920) in the 200 block of East Main Street, is a very fine example of the Neoclassical style applied to a commercial building. It features very elaborate neoclassical detailing, including swags and anthemion. Most of the commercial buildings are one or two-story flat roof brick buildings with storefronts comprised of a central door flanked by large plate glass windows. The J.G. Barbour & Sons Building (ca. 1900), at 401 East Main Street has some of the most elaborate brickwork in town, although the storefronts have been altered. The brickwork features a curved parapet with decorative corbelling, and blind recessed brick panels with flat arches. Perhaps the most intact storefronts from the early twentieth century are found at 200 and 202 East Main Street (ca. 1915); this two-story brick building has two storefronts, which retain their wood window surrounds, double-leaf wood doors, and transoms.

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UTM References - continued

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Clayton Historic District are indicated on the accompanying Johnston County Tax map at a one inch to 200 feet scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Clayton Historic District encompass the concentrated historic area in Clayton that retains integrity for the period of significance, ca. 1850 to 1959, and which contain buildings and landscape features (such as fences, low walls, sidewalks, etc.) that represent the district's areas of significance. The boundaries comprise approximately 110 acres of residences, school buildings, churches, and commercial buildings that date prior to 1959. The areas surrounding the district boundaries contain vacant areas which formerly had historic building located upon them, pre-1959 buildings that have compromised integrity, or buildings constructed after 1959.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Clayton Historic District
Clayton, Johnston County, North Carolina
Nancy Van Dolsen, photographer
Original digital image – North Carolina HPO
Date taken: 2008

1. Horne Memorial United Methodist Church, 121 East Second Street, looking west
2. Clayton Town Cemetery, looking north
3. 300 Block West Stalling Street, looking west
4. 230 Whitaker Street, looking northeast
5. 440 Kildee Street, looking northwest
6. 521 O'Neil Street, looking southeast
7. View of the North Carolina Railroad. looking east
8. B.M. Robertson Mule Company, 112 South Lombard Street, looking west
9. 226 East Main Street, looking west
10. 132 East Main Street, looking west
11. 300 Block Fayetteville Street, looking southwest
12. 339 Page Street. looking south
13. 334 Page Street, looking west
14. 315 South Lombard Street, looking south
15. 502 East Second Street, looking east
16. 629 East Main Street, looking west